FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 179 *15 September 1982*

ALBANIA

Trade Protocol Signed With Bulgaria B 1
ATA Reports on Distribution of Investment Fund B 1

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Toast to Nigerian President at Dinner C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 Sep]
Nicaraguan Internal Affairs Minister Departs C 2
Tanchev Meets Belgian Delegation in Sofia C 3
Dyulgerov-Led TU Delegation Visits Japan C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak, Bilak Receive PDRY's Al-Hasani 14 Sep D 1
Strougal Welcomes Romania's Dascalescu 15 Sep D 1
Lenart Receives USSR Planning Deputy Ryabov D 1
Report on Communique From Husak, Kadar Talks D 2
Trade Union Delegation Returns From Kabul D 3
[PRACE 13 Sep]
Loerincz Assails Arab Inaction, Fetes Fez Summit D 4
[PRAVDA 12 Sep]
Husak Briefs Outgoing Minister to France D 5
Joint Budget Committee Discusses Economy D 5
Strougal Visits Brno Fair, Discusses Trade D 6
Power Minister Interviewed on Fuel, Energy D 7
Agriculture Sector Plans Production Shift D 9
[ROLNICKE NOVINY 8 Sep]
CPCZ Secretary Pitra Discusses Food Production D 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reportage on Activities of Ninth FIR Congress E 1
List of Officials Elected E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11/12 Sep]
Delegates' Speeches Reported E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11/12 Sep]
Israeli Member Criticizes U.S. E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Sep]
Communique on Oskar Fischer's Visit to Mongolia E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4/5 Sep]
Gerstner Assesses Results of Leipzig Trade Fair E 5
Krolikowski, Kleiber Meet Leipzig Fair Delegates E 7
USSR Envoy Attends Luncheon E 7
Kleiber Meets Iraqi Delegation E 7
Kleiber Meets With Congolese E 8
Solidarity Donations Possible at All Banks E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Sep]
Meeting of Methodist Churches of Europe Held E 8
[NEUE ZEIT 11 Sep]

HUNGARY

MTI Reports Communique on Husak, Kadar Talks F 1
Havasi Speech Opening of University Term F 2

POLAND

Urban Press Conference; Disturbances in Wroclaw G 1
Other Disturbances G 1
Army Daily on Causes of 31 Aug Rioting G 2
[Wojtasik in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 11-12 Sep]
Szczecin Committee Analyzes Security Situation G 4
Court Sentences Two for Assault on Militiamen G 4
TRYBUNA LUDU Article on Aims of KSS-KOR G 4
[Krasicki, 14 Sep]
Church-State Relations Highlighted 14 Sep G 5
Warsaw Commentary G 5
Press Conference G 6
Statistics Office on Production, Imports, Exports G 7
Agricultural Performance, Prospects Reviewed G 8
Farms Report Profit G 8
ZSL Agriculture Meeting G 8
Wojtecki on Land Sales G 9
Urban Press Conference on Debt Repayment, Unions G 9
Obodowski Chairs Social Commissions Conference G 10
Press Conference on Anti-Speculation Campaign G 10
ZSL, SD Presidia Meet in Warsaw 14 Sep G 11
Minister Interviewed on Polish Emigre Firms G 11
[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Sep]
TRYBUNA LUDU Interviews Ornat on Youth Affairs G 12
[8 Sep]
Mokrzyszczak Comments on Railroad Issues G 14
Wozniak Meets With Zeran Workers 14 Sep G 14
Grunwald Association Expels 'Subversive Group' G 15
Miningitis Outbreak in Tarnow Province Reported G 15
[Krakow DZIENNIK POLSKI 31 Aug]
Foreign Minister Olszowski Concludes Visit to USSR G 15
[Cross Reference]

ROMANIA

SCINTEIA Reports 8 Sep Ceausescu Toast for Mubarak H 1
[9 Sep]
Nigerian President Shagari Continues Visit H 3
Receives Award H 3
Feted at Dinner H 3
Ceausescu Toast H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Leaders Congratulate DPRK, Kil Il-song I 1
Stambolic Sends Greetings [BORBA 9 Sep] I 1
Ribicic Hails KWP [BORBA 9 Sep] I 1

TANJUG Scores Bulgarian CP Book on Balkans I 1
Sundic Assails NATO, Warsaw Pact for Maneuvers I 1
Pavlovic Assesses Poland as 'Greatly Weakened' I 2
[BORBA 5 Sep]
Planinc Opens Zagreb International Fair 14 Sep I 4
Welcomes Over 3,000 Exhibitors I 4
Sepaks on Economy I 4
FEC Announces Sugar, Vegetable Oil Price Hikes I 6
[BORBA 6 Sep]
BORBA Reviews 1981 Census Results, Problems [6 Sep] I 6
Kosovo Economic, Political Problems Continue I 7
Zejneli Views Economic Ills I 7
[POLITIKA 7 Sep]
LC Presidium Views Stability I 8
Vakic Meets Prosecutors I 9
Briefs: New Ambassador to PRC I 9

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU141039 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tirana, September 14 (ATA) -- The protocol on goods exchanges and payments for 1983 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was signed in Tirana yesterday. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri and for the Bulgarian side by First Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Atanas Ginev. Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Present was also the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Tirana, Nikola Nikolov. The delegation was received by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha.

ATA REPORTS ON DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENT FUND

AU131106 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 13 Sep 82

["In the distribution of the fund of investments in Albania priority is given to the branches of the sphere of material production" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 13 (ATA) -- In the distribution of the fund of investments in Albania priority has always been given to the branches of the economy which are decisive for the present and future development of the country. For example, during the last two decades, four-fifths of the total volume of the investments have been made in these branches.

The investments for the development of industry and agriculture, as the two main branches of the country's economy, hold the main place. For the same period of time, the investments made in these two branches have represented about 70 percent of the total volume of the investments.

During the fifth [as received] five-year plan, too, priority will also be given to the development of industry and agriculture, in which will be invested 74 percent of the total volume of investments. For the development of industry, there will be used 46 percent of all the investments, or 44 percent more than during the sixth five-year plan, thus taking an important step forward towards the further industrialization of the country. Hence, the specific weight of the national incomre created in industry in 1985 will be about 58 percent of the national income of the country.

The funds of investments for the development of agriculture amount to more than 7 billion leks. This responds to the place agriculture holds in the creation of the national income, to the great tasks it has for the increase of agricultural production in the 7th five-year plan and those of the further intensification and modernisation of this basic sector of the economy,

During the 7th five-year plan great investments will be made also in the development of transport, in particular the extension of railway network and the harmonious development of other sectors of the productive sphere.

The investments foreseen to be made during the 7th five-year plan for the development of all the branches and sectors of the productive sphere will increase in general by 35 percent as against the 6th five year plan, whereas their specific weight will be 83 percent.

The absolute priority which is given to the development of the branches and sectors of the productive sphere in the distribution of the funds of accumulation for investments constitutes one of the main factors for the increase of the efficiency of the use of investments during the 7th five-year plan. During this five year plan the work will continue for the construction of more than 350 important works of the productive sphere.

ZHIVKOV TOAST TO NIGERIAN PRESIDENT AT DINNER

AU141012 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 82 p 2

[Toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at 11 September official dinner in Sofia in honor of Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Nigerian president and commander in chief of the armed forces]

[Text] Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, comrades, I am happy to most cordially welcome to the People's Republic of Bulgaria Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and our dear guest, and those accompanying him.

It is well known that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Nigeria are developing successfully. This is perfectly natural, because they are based on the two countries' adherence to the ideals of equality and mutually beneficial cooperation, and on the struggle for peace and social progress. Your visit, Mr President, is a new manifestation of the friendship between our peoples and their mutual willingness to continue to work to strengthen and expand it.

I recall with pleasure those days in October 1978 when I visited your beautiful country. Everywhere, in the capital and in the states, we were touched by the warm feelings of your industrious people toward us, the representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

We sincerely rejoice at the successes achieved in the construction of united, modern and prospering Nigeria and the consolidation of its authority on the African Continent. We wish you with all our hearts, dear Nigerian friends, even greater successes and greater progress in your country.

Mr President, the heroic struggle of the African peoples, which fundamentally changed the political map of the continent, is continuing. On the agenda today is the issue of removing the remnants of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid from the face of Africa.

We highly value the activity and constructive role of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in the United Nations Organization, the OAU and the countries of the Nonaligned Movement. We also value highly your contribution to the struggle against the attempts to liquidate the progressive achievements throughout the African Continent and preserve the status quo in South Africa. As you said, Mr President, at the Freetown OAU Conference, this struggle is to be given full material, diplomatic and moral assistance.

I would like to stress again that the People's Republic of Bulgaria steadily supports the just cause of the African peoples to achieve complete national liberation, and to remove the last remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

We support the people of Namibia, who under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization are struggling for real freedom and independence, and we are on the side of the South African people, who, under the leadership of the African National Congress, are struggling for their right to govern their own motherland.

We sharply condemn the aggressive acts of the racist leaders of Pretoria against Angola and other "frontline states."

Mr President, we are living in dangerous times. The concern for the destiny of peace is justifiably increasing throughout the world. The most reactionary forces are trying to impose a new and widespread arms race, and to undermine the confidence and cooperation among nations.

I believe that you share my deep conviction that while solving the cardinal problem of our time -- the problem of peace -- the states cannot be divided into small and big ones. Earth is our common home, and the protection of peace depends on all of us.

Inspired by this humane goal, the People's Republic of Bulgaria consistently pursues a constructive policy of peace and understanding, of friendship and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said.

We greet the resumption of the negotiations in Geneva between the USSR and the United States on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles and support their successful completion with strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

We note with satisfaction the positive role and increased influence of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement in international relations. I take this opportunity to express our conviction that the countries of the socialist community and the nonaligned countries will activate even more their efforts in the struggle for peace and disarmament, and against the attempts of imperialism to control the destiny of entire peoples.

Dear guests, you will only be here a short time, but I believe that you will gain impressions about Bulgaria, our people and our successes. Two days ago we festively marked the 38th anniversary of our revolution. Reviewing the past road and what has been achieved in the past years, we can proudly say that socialist Bulgaria is at the highest peak in the country's history of 1,300 years.

This fills us with confidence and new energy in our work to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the tasks set by the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the country's socioeconomic development.

Mr President, esteemed Nigerian friends, the dynamic development of our countries and the proximity of our positions on the main problems of the contemporary world are a real basis for expanding and strengthening the economic and cultural relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

I would like to assure you that in the future, too, we shall do everything in our power to develop the comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Nigeria, in the name of our peoples' prosperity and in the interest of world peace and understanding.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov proposed a toast:

-- To new and even greater successes of the friendly Nigerian people, to its happiness and prosperity!

-- To the friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries and peoples!

-- To the health of the much respected president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu Shagari!

-- To the health of those attending this dinner!

NICARAGUAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER DEPARTS

AU140935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] On 14 September Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation and Nicaragua's minister of internal affairs, departed from Bulgaria. He made an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

At Sofia airport the guests and the officials accompanying him were seen off by Comrade Aleksandur Lilov, Col Gen Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department head, responsible BCP Central Committee officials, and by Richardo Wheelock Roman, Nicaraguan ambassador to Bulgaria.

TANCHEV MEETS BELGIAN DELEGATION IN SOFIA

AU141848 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 14 (BTA) -- The secretary of the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union, Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council, received today a delegation of the Belgian Union of Peasants (Boerenbond) headed by the deputy chairman of the union, (Mr Andre Laga), senator. The delegation is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union.

Mr Peter Tanchev made the Belgian guests familiar with the Bulgarian successes in the construction of the advanced socialist society, stressing the historic significance of the fraternal unity between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Agrarian Union. He spoke about the active international activity of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union aimed at rallying the forces of the international democratic and agrarian movement in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. During the talks the common wish of the two organizations was stressed, a wish to raise their contacts to a higher level thus contributing to the promotion of mutual relations between Bulgaria and Belgium.

A high evaluation was given to the consistent and constructive policy of Bulgaria and her efforts at converting the Balkans to a region of lasting peace, goodneighborliness and cooperation.

DYULGEROV-LED TU DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN

AU140957 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 14 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian trade union delegation led by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions, arrived in Japan at the invitation of the General Council of the Japanese trade unions Sohyo.

The delegations of the two organizations had talks yesterday. Sohyo's chairman Mr Motofumi Makiedo made the Bulgarian delegation familiar with the situation and struggles of the Japanese workers in defence of their vital interests, for disarmament, peace and international security.

In his statement Mr Petur Dyulgerov emphasized that number one international problem for us is the struggle for peace, for saving mankind from nuclear destruction. He told about the mass-scale protest actions of the Bulgarian public against the war and about the contribution of the Bulgarian trade unions to the common struggle of the workers all over the world for safeguarding and consolidating peace. It is known that in 1983 the Bulgarian trade unions will organize an international meeting-dialogue "Trade Unions and Peace", which is expected to be attended by representatives of scores of countries. In this connection Mr Petur Dyulgerov stressed the great importance of the problem of expanding the interaction and consolidating the unity of the international tradeunionist movement on a class basis, for attracting still wider strata of the workers and the population to the struggle for peace and disarmament.

The chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions highly esteemed the cooperation of the Bulgarian trade unions and Sohyo, which is an important contribution to the common struggle of the workers all over the world for peace and social progress, and expressed the readiness of the Bulgarian trade unions to develop and deepen the already traditional links of mutual understanding between the two countries' trade unions.

HUSAK, BILAK RECEIVE PDRY'S AL-HASANI 14 SEP

LD141254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received at Prague Castle in Prague 'Ali Nasir Mohammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Yemen [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, who is on a private friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

In a cordial discussion the two representatives expressed full satisfaction with deepening of comradely relations between the YSP and the CPCZ and between the two countries. They assessed positively the results achieved in cooperation in diverse spheres and stressed that consistent expansion of bilateral contacts is in full agreement with the adopted line of the 16th CPCZ Congress and with the advancement needs of the revolutionary process in the PDRY. It also coincides with the spirit of the principles of the treaty of friendship and cooperation which was signed in conclusion of the talks of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation in the PDRY in September 1981 and with fortifying world peace.

Exchanging views on topical issues of international development it was stressed that Czechoslovakia and the PDRY have identical views on dealing with the pressing current issues and they consider the enforcement of the USSR's disarmament proposals the most important demand of today in particular. They fully agreed and emphasized the necessity for continuing the policy of detente and of securing international security.

They paid particular attention to the events in the Middle East where permanent peace can be secured only by comprehensive solution of the chief problems in ensuring the independent existence of all nations in the area. Both sides expressed yet again their support of the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine against Israeli aggression and for its inalienable rights for self-determination and independent state.

Vasil Bilak, presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was present at the reception.

STROUGAL WELCOMES ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU 15 SEP

LD150916 Prague CTK in English 0855 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu arrived here Wednesday for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of his Czechoslovak colleague Lubomir Strougal.

Lubomir Strougal and other representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life were at the airport to welcome the premier.

Constatin Dascalescu is accompanied on his visit by Ion Patsan, minister of technical and material supply and fixed assets management control, Minister of the Engineering Industry Ion Avram, and other government officials.

LENART RECEIVES USSR PLANNING DEPUTY RYABOV

LD142202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Yakov Ryabov, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, today.

They discussed the possibilities for future deepening mutual cooperation in computer technology, in microelectronics and in the utilization of sources of energy and raw material.

REPORT ON COMMUNIQUE FROM HUSAK, KADAR TALKS

LD140230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar informed each other during their talks in Budapest about the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress. They exchanged experiences from the socialist construction in their countries. They discussed the advancement of relations between the two fraternal countries and parties and exchanged views on topical issues of the current international situation as well as of the international communist and workers' movement. The two representatives emphasized in their talks that the joint targets and effort of the CPCZ and MSZMP in the construction of socialism, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have the key significance in the development of the mutual Czechoslovak-Hungarian contacts, strengthening friendship and good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

They noted with satisfaction that the fruitful advancement of cooperation between the CPCZ and the MSZMP, the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic are their contribution to strengthening the closeness of the states of the socialist community.

The leading representatives of the two communist parties, Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar, said that the results of bilateral economic cooperation, which is developing constantly, create favorable conditions for future development. Production cooperation and specialization have further expanded in the past few years.

The two representatives agreed that economic cooperation should be further developed in agreement with the needs and economic possibilities of the two countries. They underlined the importance of an expansion of cooperation in science and technology. They highly appreciated the development of cultural, educational and scientific contacts between the two countries which is advancing according to plan. They expressed their readiness for the further development of these contacts.

They also said that the joint attention toward progressive revolutionary traditions contributes to strengthening bilateral friendship.

The two leaders expressed the conviction that implementing the principles of the Leninist nationalities policy efficiently helps in building socialism in the two neighboring countries and in developing their international relations. They stressed the interest in further developing fraternal contacts between friendly regions, districts, enterprises and cooperatives, between state and social organizations, as well as the broadest strata of the population.

Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar noted that the attempts of the extreme imperialist circles at gaining military supremacy, their aggressive policy and cold war practice evoke a further sharpening of international tension and an increase in the danger of nuclear war. All this unfavorably influences the development of international cooperation.

The concluding communique on the visit of Gustav Husak in the Hungarian People's Republic says: Czechoslovakia and Hungary, together with the other countries of the socialist community and the peace-loving forces in the world, resolutely advocate the limitation of armaments, the just solution to controversial international questions by means of negotiations, the strengthening of mutual trust and the development of equal international contacts and cooperation. This effort was expressed in the proposals of the USSR and the other member states of the Warsaw Pact, proposed in the past few years. The two representatives stressed that Czechoslovakia and Hungary will strive at the Madrid meeting for speedy conclusions of constructive agreements for strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

During their talks Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar stressed the significance of firm unity, cohesion and joint progress of the countries of the socialist community in the struggle for strengthening peace, for continuing the process of relaxation of tension, for disarmament and social progress. They again confirmed the close and indestructable friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. They stressed that in accordance with the resolution of the 36th CEMA session, it is necessary to exert further efforts for deepening economic integration of the socialist countries, and for increasing the effectiveness of bilateral and multilateral economic contacts. In this connection they stressed the significance of the meeting prepared between the highest representative of the CEMA member states.

On behalf of the Czechoslovak and Hungarian communists and on behalf of the two countries, Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar expressed their support for the consistent and multilateral effort of the PZPR and for all the Polish patriots for strengthening socialist consolidation in the country. They resolutely condemned the attempts of the internal antisocialist forces and international reaction to provoke confrontation, to hinder the overcoming of difficulties by means of economic and political pressure, and to complicate the socialist construction labor, which is the necessary prerequisite for social and economic development of the Polish people.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic strengthen their cooperation with the developing countries. They support their effort to march along the path of social progress without external interference. In the spirit of peaceful coexistence and on the basis of mutual advantages, they develop political, economic, cultural and other contacts with the capitalist countries. The two representatives emphatically stressed that during the current, tense international situation the continuation of the dialogue and the development of mutual contacts in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act has exceptional significance.

The two leading representatives expressed their concern over the development of the situation in the Near East. They resolutely condemned the Israeli aggression against the sovereign state of Lebanon and the genocide of the Palestinian people. They spoke for an overall and just political settlement of the situation in the Near East, securing the legal rights and independent state existence of all the peoples living in this area.

Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar stressed that the CPCZ and the MSZMP will also in the future do their best for strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement. They will support joint progress of all the peace-loving and progressive forces in the interest of social progress and preservation of peace throughout the world.

The meeting between Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar was conducted in a cordial and comradely atmosphere of mutual understanding. It confirmed a full identity of views on all the questions discussed and contributed toward deepening cooperation and strengthening friendship between the two fraternal parties and countries.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM KABUL

AU141335 Prague PRACE in Czech 13 Sep 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Further Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] Kabul (CTK) -- On Saturday Nur Ahmad Nur, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Afghanistan, received in Kabul a delegation of the Central Trade Union Council [URO] led by Vaclav Bezel, deputy URO chairman and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council.

In a friendly talk, N.A. Nur spoke about the traditional ties of friendship between the two countries and stressed Czechoslovakia's selfless assistance to Afghanistan and the Czechoslovak people's international solidarity with the just struggle of the Afghan people.

On Saturday V. Bezel and (Satar Purdeli), chairman of the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions [URAO], also signed in Kabul a protocol on cooperation between URO and URAO for the years 1983-84.

A communique that has been issued stresses that the URO delegation fully supports the efforts of the Afghan people to consistently implement the goals of the April Revolution, especially its second stage. The two delegations further positively assessed the attained level of cooperation between URO and URAO and expressed the conviction that this cooperation will continue to strengthen and expand.

Yesterday the URO delegation ended its visit to Afghanistan and returned from Kabul to Prague.

LOERINCZ ASSAILS ARAB INACTION, FETES FEZ SUMMIT

AU141635 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Sep 82 p 4

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary in "A Word on Events" column: "Now That the Words Have Come Together Will the Deeds Follow"]

[Excerpts] More than 3 months have elapsed since Israel started an extensive aggression against Lebanon and the political center of the Palestinian resistance movement in that country. However, the Arab countries have only now succeeded in sitting down in the same conference hall to assess the situation and listen to various opinions and proposals and in taking a common position on urgent matters which the aggression has brought, particularly as regards the fate of the Arab people of Palestine. The weeks and months of the bloody drama in Lebanon have shown, among other things, that the divided Arab world has not reacted properly to the cynical challenge thrown in its face by the Zionist regime of Israel, with ample U.S. political, military and financial support. The Arab world has neither been able nor willing to really effectively help its Palestinian and Lebanese brothers.

Has the situation perhaps changed now following the 12th summit of Arab countries in Fez, Morocco, which ended last week with the proclamation of a unanimously adopted 8-point plan called the Charter of Fez? There is no room for illusions in this respect, but what is remarkable is that despite everything, and although belatedly, representatives of 19 Arab states and the PLO have nevertheless met. The question remains open whether now that the words have come together, the deeds will follow. Only this can really verify the value of what was agreed on by the participants in the Fez conference.

The courage and the all-popular nature of the resistance of the Palestinians and the Lebanese patriotic forces have been factors which captivated the Arab masses and placed them, although not in an organized way, nonetheless, into political and moral opposition with the regimes which govern them. Such a development forced these governments not only to go to Fez, but in the end, after tough discussions, also to bow before irrevocable realities. In the Lebanese fighting three fundamental realities have been affirmed: First, that things will not move ahead in the Middle East as long as the Palestinian national issue is not tackled with the objective of resolving it; second, that this issue cannot be "solved" by forcibly wiping it off the table and against the will of the Palestinian people; and third, that the PLO has proved in practice that it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

For this reason attempts in Fez did not succeed to turn the situation back to the pre-1947 period. In that period everybody was trying to usurp the mandate to represent the Palestinians. Finally, at the Rabat summit in a breakthrough decision, the Arab states recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians (the UN General Assembly did the same that year). With that a new stage began in the struggle for the rights of this nation, persecuted and chased out by Zionism. The Charter of Fez also rejected the Reagan plan, which was timed to immediately precede the Fez conference and designed to divert attention from the U.S. responsibility for the bloodshed and genocide in Lebanon, while trying to make a positive gesture vis-a-vis the conservative Arab regimes. The Charter of Fez unequivocally supports the right of the Arab people of Palestine to establish their sovereign, independent state. As is known, the U.S. President would like to substitute the vague concept of a Palestinian "administrative autonomy" for this point.

Here one also has to recall that the 12th summit conference of the member countries of the Arab League, in accordance with the UN resolutions, has recognized the right of all nations in the region to an independent existence in peace, with the UN Security Council guaranteeing this right. In other words, this also means recognizing Israel. And although the United States and Israel have been demanding that all the time, they have now rejected the Charter of Fez and thus reaffirmed that they are not interested in a just peaceful settlement of the crisis, but in gaining domination in the Middle East.

True, one could hardly expect anything else from the United States and Israel. This reaction of theirs reaffirms the dramatic aspects of the Middle East crisis, in which the Charter of Fez thus far remains only a word declaration [slovna deklaracia] in the long term struggle for peace and justice in the region. It is, without doubt, a constructive declaration, but nevertheless one cannot detach it from the intricate, class-determined Arab rearline, demonstrated in the past 3 months by passivity in the face of the suffering of the Palestinians and the Lebanese. Actually only the future and, above all, the will and the ability to fight for the declaration's implementation will decide whether it will remain only an episode or whether it will be a historical deed. Apart from that, however, it has also been affirmed in Fez that no force can liquidate the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine and the struggle for their rights in all forms -- be they armed, political or diplomatic -- and has definitely become the key moment for settling the Middle East crisis. [as published]

HUSAK BRIEFS OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

LD142146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague today the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the French Republic, Mecislav Jablonsky before his taking up the diplomatic office.

JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD142234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] At a joint meeting in Prague, the Planning and Budget Committees of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly discussed a report on the development of the national economy and the implementation of the state plan and a report on the implementation of the state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation in the first half of the current year.

The deliberation revealed that during the first half of the year it had been possible to overcome some negative phenomena in our economy, such as the reduced availability and higher cost of fuel and energy supplies, capitalist states' discriminatory credit measures, the stagnation of world trade, and the deterioration of exchange rates in foreign trade. However, this was achieved at the cost of a slower rate of development of the national economy, lower accumulation and real wages, drawing on material reserves, and a number of other operational central measures.

It is true that the dynamics of the development of our economy were one percent above the planned target -- production increased faster, above all, in the engineering branches -- but a number of negative tendencies continue to persist in the economy.

The directives of the plan are not being met in the structure of output and the utilization of products. The stocks of finished and semi-finished products, above all, are growing disproportionately, which testifies to insufficient provisions for marketing. We have not been successful in speeding up scientific-technical development.

STROUGAL VISITS BRNO FAIR, DISCUSSES TRADE

LD142224 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The 24th International Engineering Trade Fair, which festively opened in Brno today, was attended by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier. At the conclusion of the ceremony, we asked Comrade Strougal for an interview:

[Question] Comrade Premier, the comparisons carried out at the fair have two aspects; the first one being, no doubt, scientific-technological development. Which steps do you consider as being the most important in our science and technology after viewing the fair?

[Answer] Well, I think that the international firms here at the fair -- and there are quite a few of them here, 2,400 of them, which is certainly an advancement, not only a commercial advancement, but it is also an indication of some aspects of world politics appearing on the horizon -- well, the world firms show truly first rate products here. I do not think that we are lagging behind, in principle. It does not mean, however, that all our products are of the highest standard. It would be a mistake to think that. But the role of the trade fair is to teach us how we should improve, both technologically and commercially. The fair should teach us which predominant structures in world trade today continue to gain validity and where there is expanding demand. I think that in this respect the fair will help our producers in orienting themselves to the structural changes, as well as to the technological changes. Naturally, the field of electronics is developing quickly, and we have to advance further and faster in this field. Electronics are responsible for the top quality of some products.

[Question] The second aspect of the comparisons carried out is the commercial aspect: Comrade Premier, what is the role of our exhibits, which role do they have to play in our economy and in the world market?

[Answer] Well, I think that in the past 30 years we have not found ourselves in this sort of world trade situation. The situation is very complex. The Western states are experiencing a crisis: and naturally, there is an embargo. There are very strict discriminatory measures not only in the commercial sphere, but also in the financial sphere. I think that the first 8 months of the current year and the second half of last year indicate that we are overcoming these difficulties, naturally not without certain problems. But the Brno fair is evidence of the fact that the Western firms have a great interest in our market. I think, according to our negotiations with them, they are interested not only in exports, but also in imports. Naturally, peak products are involved. The fact that the number of foreign firms here has not diminished, but that they continue coming here, offering very interesting products, not only to us -- we have representatives here of all CEMA states -- shows that they simply need the socialist market, that it is necessary for them and that they wish to trade with us.

I think that this introduces a certain atmosphere, as I have said, certain trends -- it is difficult to estimate them timewise -- toward a certain normalization taking place not only in trade, commercial and financial relations, but, in the long run, let us hope, in the improvement of political relations.

[Question] Yes, wherever we need help we should seek the help within the framework of CEMA. How do the tasks and the joint projects develop and how are they implemented within this framework?

[Answer] I think that the Brno fair demonstrates clearly -- on the vast acreages of the individual member states of the council -- what member states are doing. And I think this is taking place within the framework of the cooperation and integration projects, according to the division of labor. Naturally, in every sphere we must improve, especially technologically. I do not mean that we must improve in all products, but in comparison with the world standard, in those products that we are mutually exchanging in international trade where technological progress is necessary. This is very vividly illustrated by the Brno fair.

POWER MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FUEL, ENERGY

LD111542 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 11 Sep 82

[CSSR Minister of Fuel and Power Vlastimil Ehrenberger interviewed by unidentified correspondents in Prague on the occasion of miners and power industry workers day -- live]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, the annual festivities on miners and power industry workers day are an occasion for evaluating the past period. Can you describe the past year for miners and power industry workers?

[Answer] We have achieved a number of very good results in the past period. However, it is necessary to state openly that we also had to deal with a number of problems. We are pleased that we succeeded in meeting the basic target of constantly supplying the national economy and the population with fuel and power. In 1981 the coal and lignite extraction plan was the mining of 122,975,000 tons. The task was not fulfilled, in spite of an exceptional effort by most miners' collectives: It was fulfilled by 99.9 percent and the shortfall amounted to 180,000 tons, which equals a half-day output of our entire coal mining industry. Every coal mining area fulfilled the plan with the exception of the North Bohemian coal mining area which had a deficit of 898,000 tons of coal, partly owing to exceptionally unfavorable weather in the last quater of 1981. On the other hand we must highly praise the selflessness of all miners' collectives which extracted over 3.8 million tons of coal during extraordinary shifts in 1981.

The production of electricity in 1981 almost fully accorded with the plan. Hydraulic power stations achieved favorable results and succeeded in fulfilling by plan by 100.3 percent as a result of increased use of their capabities in the last few months of the year. Production at nuclear power stations was also overfulfilled by 133 gigawatt-hours -- that is by 2.7 percent more than planned.

Production of electricity in the first 6 months of 1982 was also fulfilled by 101.4 percent and electricity generation by our ministry's power plants reached 32 billion kWh.

As regards our gas production industry, I can say with satisfaction that it is a highly stabilized area owing to successful cooperation with the USSR and its supplies of natural gas.

I could, naturally, describe a number of further achievements in our Czechoslovak nuclear industry and in other areas. However we concentrate our attention on problems and shortcomings and the ways of dealing with them.

[Question] Comrade Minister, which of those problems and shortcomings are of greatest importance, in our opinion?

[Answer] As I said in the introduction, our greatest problems are in the coal mining industry: in the fulfillment of the extraction plan and eradicating the shortfall in the North Bohemian lignite mining area. These are not new but lasting problems. The objective problems lie in the fact that coal supplies are in geologically inaccessible layers and that coal is of worse quality and consequently a high standard of technological equipment and methodlogy is needed for extraction. Our large-scale machinery also continues to cause us problems, as it often breaks down. As a result the eradication of the shortfall is slowed down at open-cast pits and consequently the extraction is slowed down too. These problems are evident in particular in our North Bohemian mining area.

Underground mining at great depths suffers from geological and technological problems. In my view the main solution is to make managerial and organizational work more profound at all levels of management and to ensure good-quality reconstruction of large-scale machinery in close cooperation with engineering enterprises.

In power production, particularly in winter months, there are frequently insufficient stocks at power plants and also ecological problems, a full solution of which would be very expensive. We are completing the construction of big power plant condensers at the "Prunerov Two" power station. We shall produce extra electrical output predominantly from nuclear sources. However the speed of their construction is not as high as our power industry and the development of our national economy would demand.

[Question] [Sentence indistinct] Listeners have pointed out that they are receiving worse and worse coal for their households, and that often it is of the industrial type. They understand that the quality of extracted coal is falling and will continue falling, but they think that more attention could be paid to the primary classification of coal for the use of the population and for the use of industry. What will you do to deal with this problems?

[Answer] We have to look at the coal stocks we have in the republic as a natural product, the attributes and quality of which cannot be changed at will. The best extractable stocks of lignite, which is a key factor in supplying the population, are now exhausted. The qualitative attributes of solid fuel are enshrined in the state norms for quality. They are binding on all producers, and their observance is constantly checked. Unfortunately, the extraction problems of our biggest lignite producers, the "Decin Most" concern, are reflected in the area of classified types of coal. Therefore in the interest of quantitative fulfillment of supplies for the market, we are forced to make part of supply in lower quality. It follows from what I have said that the problem has an objective and also a subjective base, with which we have to deal. When I recently visited the Polish People's republic we discussed with Polish comrades, among other things, the possibility of supplies of coal for our consumers. The talks confirmed that this possibility is quite realistic. The key to the solution of the problem is still however in the consolidation of extraction of coal in the North Bohemian lignite mining area.

[Question] In conclusion, Comrade Minister let me ask what the winter will be like this year as regards the supplies of fuel and power to the national economy and also to the population?

[Answer] Operational management of supplies according to developments at the sources will be necessary in the winter period for maintaining the balance between the fuel sources, electricity production and consumption. Naturally, it requires also good-quality managerial work which we demand from the leading workers in our industry. We must secure necessary stocks at steam power stations for the production of an adequate amount of electricity. The current stocks amount to approximately 3.4 million tons of lignite. [Passage indistinct] We expect that in the gas industry, with the export of natural gas fulfilled, supplies of gas will be problem-free.

The implementation of all measures adopted by our ministry and by other industries for maximum preparation of fuel and power sources is a condition for successfully assimilating fuel and power supplies, all under the condition of economical utilization of all available sources of power. I believe that also this year the working people in our industry, miners, power production workers nad workers in gas industry, will again do their best to accomplish all stated tasks which are the prerequisites for successfully coping with the coming winter period. Let me therefore thank them, and also workers in other industries, on the occasion of this year's celebration of miners and power industry workers day for their honest work.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR PLANS PRODUCTION SHIFT

AU121625 Britislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 8 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Jan Tomcani article: "Pondering Next Year's Plan"]

[Excerpts] This year the results achieved in plant production in the Slovak Socialist Republic are on the whole better than last year, but they differ in respect to individual staples. It looks as if the harvest of corn, sunflowers, potatoes, the more important kinds of vegetables, and fruit and grapes will be good or at least acceptable. The situation in bulk fodder has improved, and we expect a bountiful harvest of corn for silage. The yield of the latest mowing of clover and hay was quite good. This eliminates, or at least reduces, the concern and worries about how to ensure the feeding of cattle and sheep with bulk fodder through the winter.

There are, however, also weaker sectors. The most serious is the shortfall in the harvest of densely sown cereals and in legumes, which will affect the balance sheet of concentrated feed until the next harvest. The appropriate party and government quarters have already adopted measures aimed at resolving the shortfall in grain fodder, legumes and rape. However, the agencies in charge will not resolve everything (through external sources); farmers themselves will have to grapple with a part of the shortfall. Certain problems, particularly for the food industry, will ensue from the unfulfilled targets of the sugar production plan. Also, the fact cannot be ignored that in the course of the past year some qualitative properties of farm animals have worsened. The average weight of cattle herds and fattened pigs has decreased. To get the weight back to normal will take some time and some fodder. The most difficult thing will be to do something about the drop in the cows' milk yield.

All this will have to be kept in mind when preparing agricultural production for next year. And not only that, following the adjustment of retail prices of certain foodstuffs at the beginning of the year a certain change in consumers' demand has occurred. Although meat sales have dropped as envisaged by the plan, it has been necessary to increase above the plan the deliveries to the domestic market of substitutional foodstuffs, vegetable fats and oil, lard, butter, eggs, flour and bread, milk, sugar and beer. Covering the increased demand has been successful, but certain problems remain as regards satisfying the demand for cheese and several otherdairy products because the deadlines for milk procurement are not being met.

One has to count on this trend in consumers' demand next year, too, and agricultural production and the food industry must cover the needs of the market.

It will be necessary to sow at least 5 percent more cereals than in the past 3 years and than proposed by agricultural enterprises in their counter plans for the Seventh 5-year Plan. This means, specifically, to sow 5 percent more winter crops this autumn. The area of oil-yielding crops will also have to be expanded -- compared with the average of thepast 3 years -- by 14 percent this fall. In order to accomplish this, one will have to expand the areas sown with rape in regions where sunflowers have been sown by 10 percent, and in the rest of the areas by 20 percent. An area 3 percent more than the average of the past 3 years will have to be made ready for sugar beets. The regional agricultural administrations will have to proceed in this spirit, and with this in mind, when confirming enterprises' 5-year plans in September.

Questions are being asked, at the expense of which crops are the areas sown with cereals, oleaginous crops and sugar beets to be expanded. There are also objections to the high representation of cereals in the total area under cultivation. The area to be sown with cereals, including corn, represents 58-59 percent of the cultivation area and does not upset in any way the agronomical rule of rotating crops. The areas sown with these three crops (and also yarn crops and tobacco) must be expanded at the expense of fodder crops grown on arable land.

CPCZ SECRETARY PITRA DISCUSSES FOOD PRODUCTION

LD140854 Prague CTK in English 0813 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Prague [No date received] -- The growth of food consumption cannot be ensured by increasing imports but by energetic effort to develop and make qualitative changes in farm and food production itself, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra wrote in RUDE PRAVO today.

This is why such emphasis was put on this year's plan on a much higher effectiveness of the reproduction process. However, the overall results of agriculture in implementing the conclusions of the 4th Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee session show that, with regard to the ever more complex conditions, it is necessary to struggle for mobilization of internal reserves with still more intensive, concrete and especially more comprehensive methods.

In crop production it is necessary to restore its dynamic rate of development and stabilize yields on the necessary level. This is the only way of permanently substituting imports with our own production and expanding resources for our traditional agricultural and food exports. It is a positive factor that use of farm land for other purposes had been reduced in comparison with previous years. In the first half of 1982 over 8000 hectares of land were restored for use in agriculture.

The support given to small fruit and vegetable growers and animal breeders is yielding fruit, defying those views which saw in the adopted measures almost a threat to socialism. Socialist agricultural enterprises will remain decisive in securing food for the population in Czechoslovakia also in future. The support for small crop, fruit and vegetable growers and animal breeders is not a variance with the priority position of Czechoslovak unified agricultural cooperatives.

The harvest and the estimates of crops still in the fields show that crop production will be more successful than last year. Grain production will exceed 10 million tonnes, more than the 1976-1980 average. The planned target of 11 million tonnes, that we only came near to in the past, will not be achieved.

The shortfall in grain production will again have an effect on the needs of livestock production. In the even less favourable and more complex conditions of this year funds have to be allocated for the purchase of a certain amount of grain in order to help regions which were worst affected by drought.

The plan of livestock production for the market is being successfully fulfilled this year with the exception of milk in which shortfall has been over 67 million litres since the beginning of this year. More strict observance must be ensured of measures to imporve care for milch cows, feeding equipment and milk economy. Conditions can be created to improve the situation in some milk products supply for which demands has grown markedly as a result of lower consumption of meat and meat products. In the first half of this year 4.5 per cent more butter, 7.4 per cent more cheeses and 6.8 per cent more cottage cheese than last year were supplied to the market, Frantisek Pitra noted.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF NINTH FIR CONGRESS

List of Officials Elected

AU141027 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11/12 Sep 82 p 4

[List of officials of the International Federation of Resistance Movement (FIR) elected at Ninth FIR Congress in Berlin 8-10 September]

[Text] Leading Organs of FIR

The Bureau
Arialdo Banfi, president (Italy)

The Secretariat
Alix L'Hote, secretary general (France)
Zygmunt Bieszczanin, deputy secretary general (Poland)
Kurt Goldstein, secretary (GDR)
Ilya Kremer, secretary (USSR)
Isacco Nahoum, secretary (Italy)
Theodor Heinisch, treasurer (Austria)

Vice Presidents
Marcos Ana (Spain)
Jacques Debu-Bridel (France)
Jean Brack (Belgium)
Dr Vladimir Bonev (Bulgaria)
Otto Funke (GDR)
Andrei Neagu (Romania)
Helge Kierulff (Denmark)
Spyros Kotsakis (Greece)
Aleksey Maresyev (USSR)
Frantisek Sadek (CSSR)
Dr Joseph C. Rossaint (FRG)
Dr Ludwig Soswinski (Austria)
Dr Umberto Terracini (Italy)
Marton Ispanovits (Hungary)
Robert Vollet (France)
Wlodzimierz Sokorski (Poland)

Delegates' Speeches Reported

AU141232 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11/12 Sep 82 p 3

["From the Ninth International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR) Congress in Berlin" -- report on delegates' speeches on 10 September]

[Excerpts] Speaking on behalf of the Israeli delegation of the Union of Anti-Nazi Fighters and Victims of Nazism, FIR bureau member Abraham Hass took a stance on the present situation in the Middle East. The attack on Lebanon had not come as a surprise to the peace forces in Israel, "because it has been planned long in advance by the present Israeli Government in collaboration with the ruling forces in the United States and the reactionary circles in Lebanon itself." At the same time, however, a broad protest movement against the policy of the Begin-Sharon government developed in Israel itself. It is comprised of the broadest strata of the people, primarily young people, he said.

Abraham Hass demanded that the Israeli forces withdraw from Lebanon. Moreover, he said, negotiations should be opened with the Palestinians, and the national rights of both the Israeli and the Palestinian people must be recognized, especially their right to a homeland of their own. What matters, he said, is to create a comprehensive peace order with the Palestinian people and with all Arab states.

In conclusion Abraham Hass expressed thanks for the comradely reception in the GDR and paid tribute to the international solidarity which, he said, was in line with the tradition from the days of the resistance. Also, in the future solidarity will be the only way "in which we can contribute toward a better world on the strength of the commandments of our past, and in which we can pass on the heritage of our ideals to a young generation," he said.

Struggle against the policy of intensive armament and against the policy of confrontation -- this was the central topic of the speech by Hans Jennes from the FRG. "We regard the attempt to deploy new American intermediate-range weapons, the cruise missiles and the Pershing II, as a tremendous threat to peace," the representative of the association of persons persecuted by the Nazi regime -- league of FRG antifascists -- declared. Those politicians in his country who consented to this NATO decision -- regardless of their reasons -- have thus signed the death sentence for the population, he declared. "The execution of this death sentence was placed by them into the hands of those who rega d a nuclear war as feasible, and who seek to keep open for themselves the option of a nuclear first strike."

The organization of former resistance fighters and young antifascists in the FRG will do everything it can to expand the front of the fighters for peace and disarmament and against the deployment of the satanic U.S. missiles, Hans Jennes declared, and in this context he referred to the powerful demonstrations as well as to the over 3 million signatures to the Krefeld appeal. "The Reagan administration and its vassals in the FRG, who believe that they could wipe out socialism by a nuclear first strike will find that their calculation will not work."

The speaker then paid tribute to the dedicated work, especially of the young people, of his country for democracy and progress. Proudly he pointed out that over half of the leadership members of his organization are young fighters. "That is a guarantee that the idea of antifascism, the idea of understanding among the peoples, the idea of peace and the struggle against all reactionaries will be continued in our country." The FRG delegate advocated a further expansion of FIR to a strong militant organization which takes a stance on all pressing questions of our time and supports peace and progress.

Force and Terror Are No Means for Solving Problems

Wlodzimierz Sokorski then gave the floor to Maks Szyffer, chairman of the union of the former Jewish resistance fighters of Belgium. He stressed that the present congress made him aware of the strength inherent in the FIR. On behalf of his organization the member of the FIR General Council expressed his conviction that the federation could effectively contribute to creating a world of justice in peace. In his opinion, he said, the decisions of the earlier Minsk congress had brought progress for the striving for understanding among peoples, for disarmament and peace.

Maks Szyffer pointed out that the members of his organization "profess adherence to their quality of being Jews," and therefore are following with keen attention the events in the Middle East. His union, he said, unanimously rejects any use of force and terror as a means of solving controversial issues between peoples.

Israeli Member Criticizes U.S.

AU141050 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 82 p 3

[Report on speeches by delegates at the Ninth International Federation of Resistance Movements Congress (FIR) in Berlin on 9 September

[Excerpt] Abraham Neumann, secretary of the Association of Antifascist Fighters and Victims of Nazism (ILAF), declared at the congress:

"The whole responsibility for the reckless arms race, for fanning the war hysteria, for the bloodshed in various parts of the world, for bringing mankind to the brink of a devastating nuclear war -- the whole responsibility for this rests with the U.S. administration which takes upon itself the right to interfere in the internal affairs of peoples and states."

At the same time the speaker condemned the Begin government's campaign of destruction against the people of Palestine and Lebanon. This government, he said, hypocritically declared that it was fighting against international terrorism to save mankind. Yet it was this very government which has given terrorism the status of a state policy. And it is this government which utilized the war in Lebanon to make use of the latest American means of mass destruction which are banned by international conventions.

"What infuriates us antifascists particularly," Abraham Neumann declared, "are the cynicism and the impudence of the Israeli government circles which do not recoil from misusing the memory of the millions of Jewish victims of fascism to justify their crimes."

Regarding the climate at the Berlin FIR Congress the speaker declared that whenever the FIR holds congresses or bureau meetings in the socialist countries, these meetings acquire the nature of events in which the people's masses participate. Here, the activity of the federation is in the focus of general interest and mass media reporting. This shows how close the FIR's goals are to these states and peoples. "We antifascists of Israel draw from this fraternal climate of solidarity our belief in our strength and our future," he declared.

The meeting accepted with applause his suggestion to adopt an ILAF resolution draft to condemn the Israeli policy of aggression. This, he said, would constitute a strong support for the forces in Israel which are struggling against war, against the serious threat of fascism, for a just peace in this region.

COMMUNIQUE ON OSKAR FISCHER'S VISIT TO MONGOLIA

AU081919 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4/5 Sep 82 p 6

[Communique on visit of Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, to the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) 31 August-3 September]

[Text] At the invitation of the MPR Government, Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, paid an official friendship visit to the MPR from 31 August to 3 September.

Oskar Fischer was received by J. Batmonh, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and S. Jalan-aajab, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

Negotiations were held between Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Mangalyn Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs.

The ministers briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress and discussed the further development of cooperation between the two countries, as well as topical international problems.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and MPR, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing in accordance with the spirit and letter of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the MPR of 6 May 1977. The determining role of the meetings between Erich Honecker and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal for setting the main directions of the cooperation and the joint positions of the two countries in international issues was stressed.

The MPR minister of foreign affairs expressed sincere thanks on behalf of his government for the fraternal aid granted by the GDR which is important for setting up the material-technological basis of socialism in the MPR.

The ministers expressed the firm determination of their parties and governments to continue to deepen and expand the cooperation in all fields of social life for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and in the interest of the entire community of socialist states.

Oskar Fischer and Mangalyn Dugersuren stressed the great important of strengthening fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community for the successful construction of socialism in the GDR and in the MPR. Both states will also in the future contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and its coordinated action in the international arena in the interest of securing peace.

The ministers agreed that due to the policy of confrontation and intensive armament of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States and the other NATO countries, the international situation has become more aggravated and that their striving for military superiority and the policy of economic sanctions in international relations are aimed at undermining the bases of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems and international relations themselves.

The ministers reaffirmed the unchanged course of their states aimed at strengthening peace, at disarmament and at continuing the process of detente. Both states support the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress as well as the peace initiatives of the USSR. Of particular importance is the commitment made by the USSR and proclaimed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev not to be the first to use nuclear arms. The ministers expressed the hope that all states having nuclear arms will follow this example.

The ministers expressed the expectation that the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments as well as on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe will soon result in agreements on the basis of equality and equal security. The GDR and the MPR support the constructive, realistic approach of the USSR in these negotiations. They referred to the dangers to peace and the relations between the socialist and capitaist states in Europe which would emanate from the implementation of the NATO decisions on the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The GDR and the MPR give solidaristic support to the broad movement of the peoples throughout the world for defending peace and against the arms race fueled by NATO.

Both ministers spoke out in favor of a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting. This includes the decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Both ministers stressed that the forces of imperialism and hegemonism are also threatening peace and security in Asia. In this connection Oskar Fischer reaffirmed the support of the GDR for the proposal of the MPR on concluding a "convention on the mutual pledge to refrain from attacking or using violence in the relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific region."

The ministers resolutely condemned the barbarous aggression of Israel against Lebanon and the genocide against the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples staged by Israel with the active support of the United States. They once again demonstrated their principled position on the comprehensive, just and permanent solution of the Middle East problem.

Both ministers once again expressed the consistent support of their states for the constructive proposals of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They condemned the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism against the states of Indochina, in particular the creation of the so-called coalition government of "Democratic Kampuchea" as a gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Kampuchea.

Both ministers supported the striving of the Korean people for a peaceful, democratic unification of the country without foreign interference. They resolutely demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops and American nuclear missiles from South Korea.

The ministers spoke out in favor of a political settlement of the problems surrounding Afghanistan on the basis of the constructive proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The ministers referred to the readiness in principle of their states to normalize relations with the PRC. Unfortunately, the foreign policy of the PRC is still directed against the joint interests of the community of socialist states. China's abandonment of the hegemonistic aims in its policy could create the prerequisites for an efficient participation in the struggle against the danger of war and threats against world peace. This would also be in accordance with the vital interests of the Chinese people themselves.

Oskar Fischer and Mangalyn Dugesuren resolutely condemned the intrigues of the imperialist and racist forces in southern Africa and called for an immediate end to all acts of agression by Pretoria.

The ministers reaffired the anti-imperialist solidarity of their countries with all the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are struggling for national and social liberation, against imperialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination.

The talks, which took place in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, confirmed the full agreement of views on all questions discussed.

Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, invited Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of the MPR, to make an official friendship visit to the GDR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Ulaanbaatar, 3 September]982.

GERSTNER ASSESSES RESULTS OF LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR

DW131207 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner Sunday economic review]

[Excerpt] The Leipzig fall fair ended yesterday and I must say that it has had very active days. I haven't missed a fair in Leipzig since 1946 and they have always been marked by intensity and stress, but rarely have I witnessed so many negotiations, contacts, business transactions and prominent economic representatives as this time. Everywhere at the fair halls there were trade partners signing agreements.

This includes very comprehensive and important export and import agreements. The GDR concluded import agreements with the Soviet Union worth more than M12 billion on decisive raw material deliveries for 1983, for example, 17.1 million tons of crude oil and more than 1 million tons of rolling-mill goods including 630,000 tons of hot strip (warmband) and 80,000 tons of rails. For our chemical industry more than 1 million of apatite concentrate and 52,000 tons ammonium phosphate were imported. What is also important is the import agreement on 85,000 tons of cotton. Needless to comment that these and other raw-material deliveries by the Soviet Union constitute the same basis for a stable development of our economy.

On the other hand a large number of export agreements were signed with the Soviet Union, which includes machine tools, computer technology from Robotron and textile machinery -- the Textima Combine exports 40 percent of its exports to the Soviet partner. A treaty running into more than R260 million was signed on light industry commodities, above all textile goods, but including shoes and leather, toys and musical instruments.

We also deliver important products of metallic light construction, such as 240 round-headed shop windows made of aluminum hollow section for the GUM department store in Moscow, which is being remodelled.

Foreign Trade Minister Urban came from the CSSR to Leipzig and held negotiations with Foreign Trade Minister Soelle in preparation of the 1983 trade exchange. Foreign trade exists on a large-scale with our neighboring country which is increasing year by year and which last year exceeded R2 billion, meaning M10 billion. 30 percent of the trade volume is specialized products, that is to say commodities in which both countries have agreed on a long-term division of labor. What is successful, for instance, is specialization in the construction of vehicles. The Tatry Works is the world's biggest manufacturer of street cars, which have a rapidly growing demand because numerous countries are readjusting their urban traffic services to street cars to economize on fuel. We, too, are importing Tatra street cars whose latest models help save 30 percent in energy. The CSSR, for example, purchased at the fair three inland passenger ships, which owing to their size enable transportation to the CSSR.

Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Nestorowicz has also been in Leipzig and conferred with Minister Soelle. An import agreement on significant quantities of pit coal for 1983 was signed. The two ministers arranged for the forthcoming negotiations on the 1983 annual protocol, primarily in the fields of machinery construction, electrotechnology and electronics. They agreed that a stable exchange of goods between Poland and the GDR is an important factor for both countries. Also, Minister of the Chemical Industry Wyschofsky had talks in Leipzig with his Polish counterpart Prof Grzywa.

Dear listeners, economic representatives from the capitalist countries came to Leipzig in great numbers and from all levels. Director general of the French firm Citroen, Raymond Ravenel, has not been unknown at the Leipzig fair for a long time. This time he came with a purchasing delegation. Many business transactions in both directions have been implemented during the past few years with this concern. At this fair, two, interesting projects were discussed, including among others, possibilities for the utilization of electronic building-material units (baugruppen) from the GDR in the production process of the Citroen automobile concern. During Erich Honecker's tour of the fair, Director General Ravenel said: We would miss something if we were not present here. And French Ambassador Deshors said in this talk: Citreon is a symbol of exemplary cooperation between two countries of different social systems, between a socialist state and a great private enterprise. For years now we have jointly agreed how advantageous, fruitful and promising this cooperation is. The French ambassador pointed to the serious economic crisis in the world which have existed for years now. Nevertheless, he said, the GDR has proved to be a reliable partner, a secure financial partner. France on its part was firmly determined to continue and further expand its cooperation with the GDR.

Dear listeners, this is the spirit of open world trade to which the Leipzig fair has devoted itself, and which offers resistance to any policy of sanctions that disturbs trade. I could quote similar approving and joint statements by many Japanese, Austrian and other prominent businessmen.

At the stand of the Badische Anilin und Sodafabrik, the big chemistry concern of the FRG, Erich Honecker had an interesting talk with the chairman of the managing board, Prof Seefelder. She informed him that deliveries from this enterprise to the GDR and from the GDR in the last year show a two-digit growth rate. He said, the fact that this happens at a time in which we all have difficulties with our economies, is a particularly pleasant result.

Dear listeners, our trade exchange with the FRG this year will amount to M13 billion. This constitutes an increase compared with the already high level of the past few years. Foreign Trade Minister Soelle has held talks in Leipzig with the state secretary at the FRG Ministry of Economics, Von Wuerzen. Both reiterated the determination of their governments to continue to achieve these good results in mutual trade and to further expand trade.

During the fair two joint government committees -- the committees of India-GDR and Greece-GDR -- were meeting. Indian Minister of Industries Tiwari, chairman of the Indian side of the India-GDR committee granted me an interview in which he expressed his high regard for the efficiency of GDR industry, as it becomes visible in the fair offer. Trade exchange with India last year increased by 30 percent and doubled compared with 1978. Minister Tiwari considers it possible and desirable that this trade exchange be expanded considerably. To this end the committee adopted the protocol for 1983.

In Leipzig Pottakis, chairman of the Greek side of the Greek-GDR economic committee, signed the protocol for 1983 which presents a solid basis for expanding trade between Greece and the GDR.

Dear listeners, I have listed here a number of business transactions and encounters at the fair so as to convey to you an impression of what happened at the fair and of how interesting and busy it was up to the last hour. This, of course, can be but a small excerpt from the extremely varied events at the fair. It was an active trade fair, which resulted in many business deals that are useful to us and to our business partners.

KROLIKOWSKI, KLEIBER MEET LEIPZIG FAIR DELEGATES

USSR Envoy Attends Luncheon

LD102334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- Contracts to the value of 3.5 billion rubles have so far been concluded at the Leipzig fall fair between the GDR and the USSR. This was said by USSR ambassador to the GDR, Petr Abrasimov on Friday in Berlin during a luncheon which he held in honor of the Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig fall fair headed by Latvian Premier Yuriy Rubens. GDR Deputy Premier Werner Krolikowski and other GDR figures also participated.

Abrasimov said that this was the first time that such a large volume had been achieved. That shows the continuing growth in cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet exhibition had counted 350,000 visitors by Friday.

On behalf of the GDR figures, Werner Krolikowski praised the USSR's great contribution to the Leipzig fall fair which was of a broad and diverse international character, in spite of the present world situation. It showed that cold war measures such as economic boycotts and embargoes have no chance.

Yuriy Rubens toasted the cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. The friendship between the two countries forms the foundation of their alliance.

Kleiber Meets Iraqi Delegation

LD110430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2050 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Leipzig, 10 Sep (ADN) -- Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of general and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction, received an official delegation from Iraq led by Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, minister for light industries, at the Leipzig autumn fair for a friendly talk. At the center of the cordial meeting was the expansion and deepening of the traditional good bilateral economic relations. The two sides expressed agreement that cooperation in many fields of industry, the construction industry and agriculture is developing in a stable and dynamic manner to mutual advantage.

The continuous work of the GDR-Iraq permanent committee for economic, scientifc and technical cooperation has made an important contribution in this. The level attained in bilateral cooperation has opened up new and favorable possibilities for the further development of trade and industrial cooperation.

In this connection new plans in the foodstuffs, agricultural and general vehicle construction industries were discussed. Afterwards, the Iraqi guest saw evidence of the high performance and scientific-technical level, as well as the product marketability, of the GDR's agricultural and foodstuffs technology and road vehicle construction during a tour of exhibitions of IFA nutzkrawtwagen [farm vehicle], Fortschritt landmaschinen [agricultural and good processing machinery] and Nagema [foodstuffs, fancy foodstuffs and packing machines] combines.

During their stay in Leipzig the Iraqi delegation also held talks with GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle; Dr Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery construction; and Werner Buschmann, minister for light industry.

Kleiber Meets With Congolese

LD111126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1957 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Leipzig, 10 Sep (ADN) -- Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, GDR vice premier and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building, had a meeting in Leipzig with the director of the ministry in charge of cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo, (Jean Didier Atty-Bayebay). The two sides emphasized that the friendly relations between the GDR and the Congo had a very beneficial effect on the expansion of economic cooperation. They underlined their interest in strengthening cooperation for mutual benefit, above all in the mechanization of transportation, in agriculture as well as education and public health and in other projects of the Congo towards the realization of its First 5-Year Plan.

During the visits to the exhibition stands of the GDR vehicle construction and medical technology firms the guest was impressed by the efficiency, the high level and quality of the products. In a talk which the deputy minister of glass and ceramics industry, Juergen Marowskiy, had with (Jean Didier Atty-Bayeba) the possibilities of supplying glass and ceramic products and relevent plants from the GDR were discussed.

SOLIDARITY DONATIONS POSSIBLE AT ALL BANKS

AU141308 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In response to inquiries from citizens, social organizations, enterprises, and institutions, the GDR Solidarity Committee states that in the future it will be possible to make a deposit or a transfer to Account 444 of the GDR State Bank at all branch offices of the state bank, savings banks, cooperative banks for artisans and small businesses, banks of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association (peasants' trade cooperative) as well as at all post offices. As evidence of their payment the citizens will receive a solidarity check, which at the same time is the credit slip.

MEETING OF METHODIST CHURCHES OF EUROPE HELD

AU141310 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 11 Sep 82 p 2

[Summary] On 12 September a meeting of Methodist churches of Europe was opened in Herrenhut. It will last till Tuesday and is headed by Bishop Armin Haertel from Dresden, the present chairman of the European Council of the Evangelical-Methodist Church. It will be followed by the Consultative Conference of Methodist Churches of Europe which will be taking place in the GDR for the first time and will discuss the tasks which the Christian world has to face in the present situation of our continent. Approximately 100 participants come from 16 European countries, Cuba and the United States, including the bishops Ole Borgen (Sweden), Franz Schaefer (Switzerland) and Hermann Sticher (FRG) as well as Glenn Williams, general secretary of the Conference of European churches.

MTI REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON HUSAK, KADAR TALKS

LD141224 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- As has been reported, Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPC) and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, paid a friendly working visit to Hungary on September 13, 1982, on the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. A communique was issued on the meeting of Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak. The document states that "at talks, the two sides informed each other about the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the HSWP and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and the experiences of socialist construction work. The two sides reviewed the development of relations between the two fraternal parties and countries, and exchanged views about timely questions of the international situation and the international communist and working class movement.

"It was emphasized at the discussions that the common targets and efforts of the HSWP and the CPC based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have a determining role in the development of Hungarian-Czechoslovak friendship and relations, in strengthening the good neighbourly relations between the peoples of the two countries. The two sides stated with satisfaction that successful development of cooperation between the HSWP and CPC, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has contributed to strengthening the unity of the countries of the socialist community.

"The leaders of the two parties stated that the economic relations of Hungary and Czechoslovakia are developing on contractual bases and establish fine conditions for deepening many-sided cooperation. Production cooperation and specialization has further expanded in the past years. The two sides agreed that, in harmony with the mutual interests, fundamentals and demands of the two countries, economic cooperation has to be further developed. They stressed the importance of expanding technical-scientific relations."

"The sides highly evaluated the planned development of the two countries' relations established in the cultural, educational and other fields, which well serves to get more fully acquainted with each other. They expressed their readiness to further expand these relations. The two sides stated that jointly nursing the progressive revolutionary traditions contributes to strengthening friendship between the socialism-building peoples of the two countries. They stated that enforcement of the principles of the Leninist nationality policy efficiently promotes the building of socialism in the two countries and the development of their internationalist relations. They emphasized that they are interested in developing the friendly relations of twin countries, districts, factories, co-operatives, state and social organizations, and wide masses.

"Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak stated that international tension is sharpening and the danger of the outbreak of a thermo-nuclear war is increasing in view of the efforts of the extreme circles of imperialism aimed at acquring military superiority, its aggressive policy and cold war practice. All this makes development of international cooperation more difficult. Hungary and Czechoslovakia, together with the countries of the socialist community, other peace-loving forces of the world, definitely take a stand for checking the armaments race, for the just settlement of debated international questions through negotiations, for developing mutual confidence, for promoting equal international relations and cooperation. This effort was expressed in the past years in the initiatives of the Soviet Union, the member states of the Warsaw Treaty. The two sides emphasized that their countries made efforts to reach constructive agreements at the Madrid meeting, agreements which serve strengthening of European security and cooperation.

"At the talks, the sides stressed the significance of the firm unity, cohesion and joint stand of the countries of the socialist community in the fight for strengthening peace, continuing detente, for disarmament and social progress.

"They once again strengthened the close and indissoluble friendship and alliance of their countries with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. They emphasized that, in harmony with the resolutions of the 36th session of the CMEA, further efforts have to be made to deepen and increase the efficiency of economic integration of the socialist countries, their bi- and multilateral economic cooperation. In connection with this they stressed the importance of the highest-level meeting of the leaders of the CMEA member states, currently in the preparatory stage."

"Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak assured the consistent and many-sided efforts of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Polish Patriots aimed at strengthening socialist consolidation of the support of the Hungarian and Czechoslovak communist and the two countries. They firmly condemned the efforts of anti-socialist internal forces and international reactionary forces for hindering-by provoking clashes and with economic-political pressure-the overcoming of difficulties, and obstructing socialist construction work indispensable for the economic-social rise of the Polish people.

"The Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic strengthen their cooperation with the developing countries, and support their efforts for progressing on the road of social development chosen by themselves without external interference. The two countries make efforts for expanding political, economic, cultural and other relations with the capitalist countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, on the basis of mutual advantages. It was specially stressed at the meeting, that the development of contacts, continuation of the dialogue in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act have specially great significance in the present tense international situation.

"At the talks, they spoke with anxiety about the development of the Middle East situation. They firmly condemned the aggression of Israel against sovereign Lebanon and Israel's campaign of extermination against the Palestinian people. They took a stand for the comprehensive and just political settlement of the Middle East situation, alongside guaranteeing the legitimate rights and independent state existence of all the people living in the area.

"Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak emphasized that the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will continue to do everything in the interest of strengthening the unity of the international communist and working class movement. They support the joint stand of every peace-loving and progressive force for safeguarding world peace and for social progress.

"The meeting between Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak was held in the spirit of agreement, in a cordial comradely atmosphere. The meeting reflected complete identity of views in all questions discussed and contributed to deepening cooperation between the two parties and countries and strengthening their friendship", states the communique in conclusion.

HAVASI SPEECH AT OPENING OF UNIVERSITY TERM

LD141306 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- As has been reported, Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, said a speech at the opening of the new university term at the Karl Marx University of Economy of Budapest.

Ferenc Havasi dealt with actual economic questions in his speech. He said that in spite of the more difficult conditions -- and taking everything into consideration -- Hungary is progressing and developing. "Confidence for the policy of the HSWP can be felt, and the party's confidence in the people and masses with who these difficulties can jointly be overcome is natural", he said.

At the same time "it is a characteristic feature of the present life which there are more elements of mood in our internal political life which refer to uneasiness than there were in the previous two decades. Anxiety whether the country is capable of maintaining its results, and whether we have to reckon with set-backs has intensified."

Reviewing the reasons for these elements of mood, Ferenc Havasi primarily referred to the fact that in the past 50 years the world has not lived through such a crisis as the one at present, a crisis which has effects in the socialist world as well. "All the same, our mutually advantageous cooperation is invariably developing and without this -- in an isolated way -- we could survive through the difficulties only by paying a much price", he said.

"The masses want to peacefully and diligently work for the same goals which we set before us 25 years ago", Ferenc Havasi pointed out and added: "It is a characteristic feature of Hungarian internal political life that the people do not want a different policy but rather have fears for the existing one.

It is the firm intention of the Central Committee to continue the economic policy accepted in December, 1978, and approved by the 12th congress, even amidst the unfavourable world economic conditions."

Ferenc Havasi then summed up the results achieved in the last four years in improving the external balance and safeguarding the living standard. He mentioned that the process of the country's foreign indebtedness has stopped, the country's debt has somewhat decreased since the end of 1981, capitalist foreign trade equilibrium has essentially become balanced, the country's solvency and the confidence of its creditors has been successfully preserved, and the country has fully met its obligations undertaken with the socialist partners in inter-state contracts. In the following the secretary of the HSWP Central Committee reviewed the measures which have moderated the operational costs of Hungarian economy. For example, the country used 20 percent less oil and oil products, 1.5 per cent fewer materials for a national income surpassing the 1978 level. Although not in the hoped-for degree, the product structure and competitiveness has improved. During three years, non-rouble accounting export rose by 20 per cent -- at comparative prices -- while import decreased by some 10 per cent. Reduction of the administrative apparatus continued, the organizational modernization of research institutions has begun, the number of state public cars has decreased by 2,300.

Speaking of the measures to be introduced now, Ferenc Havasi said that these will also serve to harmonize and coordinate receipts and expenses, production and consumption. In the interest of improving the balance situation, internal consumption of the national income has to be further moderated. The share of the state from the net income is to be increased by regrouping the greater proportion of the produced goods to improve the balance of payments. State and company investments have to be further reduced in the sphere of accumulation by concentrating the means of the most important tasks from the point of view of competitiveness. Requirements will be more strict concerning communal consumption, while steps will be taken concerning the consumption of the population to preserve the present living standard policy.

However, the measures moderating the expenses of the state are not capable of making up for the losses caused by the deteriorating conditions -- said Ferenc Havasi.

Ferenc Havasi, then spoke of the question in the focus of social interest, namely "are we keeping the targets of the congress and are we capable of preserving the living standard?" He recalled, that the 12th congress of the HSWP set the aim of preserving the real wages level which developed in the middle of 1980. In the last four years, when a considerable group of countries was not capable of increasing the consumption of the population, and a notable part of them was not capable even of maintaining it, the real wages of the population in Hungary rose by some three per cent, its consumption by six per cent.

Ferenc Havasi also pointed out that the preservation of the living standard has to be considered in social degrees and can be measured in social average. Even alongside the mentioned facts, the living standard has not increased but decreased in a part of society, the living standard of others has stagnated and there are those whose living standard has increased.

"Today, preserving the country's solvency is an essential political question. The stake is far greater than whether we are capable of defending our results with a living standard difference of one to two per cent. The lack of solvency can result in far greater set-backs in the country than one to two per cent", said Ferenc Havasi.

The secretary of the Central Committee also said that there are contrary opinions in the country in connection with the price changes and the new measures. This is, however, natural, as "in the past 20 years this country has become used to annual increases in real wages of three to four per cent... a considerable proportion of society is experiencing for the first time a situation when growth stops...and it is understandable that many people ask the reasons for this. And we have to speak sincerely about these reasons, as easing the problems depends on those who raise the questions.

"The proportionate remuneration of performances has to become an important element of our living standard policy, the better performances have to be better rewarded than so far," continued Ferenc Havasi. "The other basic principle is that goods assortment must not be narrowed even amidst such circumstances. If we have to choose between progressing with unchanged prices but by limiting the goods assortment, or progressing with regulated price raises but by preserving the assortment, then the leadership has to choose this latter.

"The third element: We place domestic supply before export. While one of our most important aims is to establish the external balance situation, we have and continue to consider domestic supply as of prime importance when distributing the products."

Ferenc Havasi added that the government has to turn the small sums available for social-welfare aims to improving the situation of families with lower incomes.

He said that not one, but several goals are realized by improving the equilibrium situation and preserving the living standard. "Alongside improving the financial situation and regulated price increases which safeguard the living standard, we fight against rapid inflation and preserve full employment", Ferenc Havasi pointed out and added that the mood of society can be improved in many ways, apart from financial measures. For example, introduction of the five-day workweek served this aim, and this is why secondary economy is directed in a way that it increases the standard of services and the supply of goods. In the final part of his speech, Ferenc Havasi recalled that the Sixth Five-Year Plan sets down not only to establish balance and preserve the living standard, but also states that efficiency has to improve in industry and agriculture.

"Concerning the future, it is our conviction that we can safeguard our results with better and more organizaed work.

"We are confident on the basis of our own performances, and knowing the maturity of our people", said the secretary of the HSWP Central Committee in conclusion.

URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE: DISTURBANCES IN WROCLAW

LD141438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] A meeting has been held in the Polish Interpress Agency Club in Warsaw between Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman and minister, and Adam Lopatka, head of the office for denominational matters, and journalists.

Minister Urban, characterizing the country's current situation, stressed that calm reigns in Poland despite the actions of oppositional conspiratorial groups. In spite of attempts to bring about protest demonstrations, they are not successful.

We also observe, the government press spokesman stated, certain favorable symptoms in the economy. In August this year for instance industrial production was up by 1 percent on the same month last year, while extraction industry production has risen by 19 percent compared with an analogous period last year. The cereal harvest will also be better than last year. Minister Urban also said that the government is making efforts to meet the basic needs of the working man, to curb speculation and an unwarranted increase of prices.

Yesterday [13 Sep] Wroclaw factories continued with normal and calm work; throughout the town normal life went on and the streets of Wroclaw were calm. However, in the evening after mass in Wroclaw cathedral when the faithful were going home, groups of hooligans attempted to start street brawls in the old city area. The intervening Citizen's Militia dispersed the groups of rioters speedily and without the use of force. Fifty-nine were detained.

Much more serious was the situation in Wroclaw during the late hours of the evening. After 2230 in the area of Komuna Paryska Street and Pulaskiego groups of persons carried out a bandit assault on a convoy of cars returning to Wroclaw carrying Citizen's Militia functionaries. The cars were attacked with paving stones. In one of the cars the windshield was broken and the driver was injured, who lost control over the vehicle and hit a pole. Militiamen and cars were also attacked from windows of buildings with stones and various heavy objects.

Four militiamen were injured. Fifteen persons participating in the assault were detained. They will be tried for active assault on Citizen's Militia functionaries at courts under summary proceedings.

Other Disturbances

LD141846 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The economic results for August were discussed at a press conference for domestic and foreign journalists by government press spokesman, Jerzy Urban. Further on in the press conference ministers Jerzy Urban and Adam Lopatka replied to journalists' questions relating to the political situation in the country.

In Poland calm reigns, despite the actions of several groups of juveniles who attempted to whip up disturbances on the streets of several Polish towns yesterday [13 Sep].

In Nowa Huta, between 1400 and 1500, a group of about 200 people made its way toward the city center. They were joined by groups of juveniles. The militia appealed to them to disperse. The majority listened to the appeals and made their way home peacefully. A small group, behaving aggressively, raised cries and actively opposed the militia as it intervened. Water cannon were used and the group dispersed. During the evening yesterday small groups of juveniles picked on and attacked militia patrols in the narrow streets of Cracow.

Attempts to stir up street unrest also were made yesterday in Lodz and Szczecin. These were local incidents consisting of insults and attacks on militia patrols. It is worth emphasizing here that the incidents yesterday were unquestionably hooligan in nature. No political slogans accompanied them. By their nature, their essence, their sole aim was to stage riots and to oppose actively the authorities who are responsible for calm and order in our towns. The participants in the unrest must be brought to account for their deeds and must be severely punished.

ARMY DAILY ON CAUSES OF 31 AUG RIOTING

AU141255 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11-12 Sep 82 p 4

[Col Leslaw Wojtasik article: "Four Reasons"]

[Excerpts] It is most often written about the latest demonstrations that they were organized by the political underground in order to commemorate the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk agreements. This is a certain simplification; more a reading of the slogan than a precise statement of the reasons which made the rallies take a violent course and transformed them into the biggest street disturbances since the introduction of martial law.

It was not the nature of the anniversary that caused these disturbances, but a specific conjunction of reasons, which made the illegal Solidarity structures see the need for such a show of strength. In this case, the anniversary was of secondary importance. If the second anniversary of the Gdansk agreement had not fallen in this time, no doubt another anniversary would have been thought up. So what were the reasons for the events on 31 August and on the following days to be of such a nature?

The effect of the May demonstrations, which were meant to be a dress rehearsal of the illegal Solidarity's capabilities and were supposed to form a platform for consolidating the union, was indecisive. That is not only what the authorities think, but Solidarity as well. In an illegal bulletin entitled "SURVIVAL" [przetrwanie] of May 1982, in an article called "The Time for Action Has Come", one can read the following appraisal of the situation. "During the week preceding Labor Day, heated consultations took place among various Solidarity groups. People wondered if the moment had come to stress Solidarity's existence and if the conspiratorial structures had gained enough strength to try and organize demonstrations of this kind. There were also various proposals as to the rallying-place and the procession route. These proposals got through to the public, causing a chaos of information. Only on Tuesday, 27 April, did we reach agreement that we would proceed from the castle square to Krasinski Square.

"Organizationally, the result was catastrophic. There were three separate rallying-points for the procession: Wola, the city center and the old town. Only on 30 April was Radio Solidarity supposed to broadcast an authorization concerning the procession in the old town. It did not broadcast the communique in the beginning, which was the same as not broadcasting it at all.

This is a clear picture of organizational confusion and a lack of unified ideas of action, and in consequence a lack of social support to the extent spoken of in other illegal Solidarity publications. In this context, the author calls on more resolute and concrete activity.

Generally speaking, the May demonstrations did not fulfill the hopes of their organizers and did not change into a general strike that would have "shaken martial law and created the chance for a Solidarity victory."

The illegal leadership of this union found itself in a very uncomfortable situation. It was necessary to quickly plan a further event in order to retain the confidence of that part of the community which continued to be under the manipulatory influence of Solidarity propaganda. So it was decided to declare a kind of "operational break" in order to bring the ranks to order and establish new, more effective programs of action.

This "moratorium" and all the propaganda activities connected with it were a typical smokescreen for displaying by manipulation, in the face of the obvious lack of success, the "strength" of the union and the preparations of new actions. This new action had to be well organized and very spectacular, since the leadership of the illegal Solidarity could not afford another failure. Another failure could basically uncover the weakness of the underground Solidarity and reveal the real extent of the social support in its program of confrontation. This was the primary and most important reason behind the careful preparation for the August demonstrations.

The disturbances organized by the illegal Solidarity on 31 August were a reply to the authorities' constructive proposals concerning national accord, a reply from which it emerged that accord is only possible on the terms proposed by Solidarity. An attempt at such a reply is the next important reason behind the events of 31 August.

The August demonstrations were meant to be a kind of dress rehearsal, a test of the possibilities of organizing a general strike which was carried out with the help of social unrest. They were also meant to test the method of functioning and the efficiency of the leadership and structures of the illegal Solidarity.

The development of the international situation resulted in supporters of the idea of a general strike gaining the upper hand. However, this was merely playing poker. Before deciding on how much to stake, one should have checked the organizational capabilities of the illegal Solidarity, the extent of social support for the initiative of a general strike, the reaction of legal authority and a few other matters. The time for a general strike was set for this fall. The August demonstrations were meant to be a dress rehearsal, a field reconnaissance for assessing the real possibilities of organizing this provocative event.

Among the most important reasons for the 31 August events is external stimulation, which played an important role. For we observed a mass propaganda attack like never before by Western Polish-language radio stations with Radio Free Europe at the forefront. In this propaganda campaign, the current texts sent from Poland by spokesmen of the underground Solidarity were no longer enough. The radio stations' own "creative" apparatus was also lagging behind. So they began to open up old takes with material appropriate to the situation. The same appeals to take part in demonstrations were repeated many times. Information was given where and when to gather, how to behave and so on.

Once again the Polish question was meant to justify the cold war policy led by President Reagan. Once again the specter of "Soviet intervention" in Poland was conjured up, together with the military consequences for Europe and the world connected with this. However, in this particular case certain specific aims were also important.

Above all, the plan was for the "Polish issue" to push the Israeli aggression in Lebanon into the back of people's minds. The plan was to find a counterbalance and tone down somewhat the indignation of world opinion at the barbaric activities of the Israeli forces.

For this purpose, American manipulators set into motion all available resources in internal and external propaganda in order to achieve effects which culminated in 31 August. For they are realists, and they were well aware that the August demonstrations could bring no change to the structure of forces in Poland.

This is, therefore, how the abovementioned demonstrations ought to be seen in the wider context of domestic and international conditions. Reducing them to the status of anniversary commemorations is a simplification and obliterates the elements of strategy and tactics pertaining to the underground Solidarity leadership and to its Western sponsors contained in these demonstrations.

SZCZECIN COMMITTEE ANALYZES SECURITY SITUATION

LD142044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] An assessment of the state of safety and of the public in Szczecin Viovodship in the last period and organizational matters were the subject of today's plenum of the party Voivodship Committee in Szczecin.

During the conference it was stated that the socio-political crisis has been reflected in a lowering of social discipline and a rise in crime in this voivodship. For a period of time, breaches of public order, which struck directly at the political interests of the state and the socialist system, had reached, in this region, a scale not noted before 1980. However, intensified activity by prosecuting organs, supported with political work in work enterprises, has brought measurable effect. As a result, the response to calls for a general strike and street demonstrations on 31 August was negligible in the Szczecin region.

COURT SENTENCES TWO FOR ASSAULT ON MILITIAMEN

LD142116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] The Voivodship Court in Gorzow Wielkopolski has examined under summary procedure the cases of Miroslaw Stasiak and Grzegorz (Pyta) who committed an active assault on functionaries of the Citizen's Militia during the street occurrences on 31 August. In both cases the court pronounced the accused guilty and sentenced them to three years' imprisonment each and deprivation of public rights for a period of two years.

TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLE ON AIMS OF KSS-KOR

LD141232 Warsaw PAP in English 1136 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 14 Sept -- Against State, Against Poland -- TRYBUNA LUDU carries a comprehensive article under the above heading in which Ignacy Krasicki reviews the origins, facts and conclusions with regard to the KSS-KOR (the so-called Committee for Social Defence the Committee for Workers' Defence). The daily wrote:

"The KOR was established, dominated and organized along Mafia lines by staunch opponents of People's Poland: J. Kuron, A. Michnik, M. Chojecki.

"The KSS-KOR has never presented a coherent and original political programme. It only put forth immediate demands, from one stage to another, depending on the circumstances, which always hit out at the interests of the state, at the Polish reason of state.

"According to the ideological principles of J. Kuron, the state system, as an unreformable one, should be changed for another one, for 'a pluralist system'. How? By means of 'snatching' successive prerogatives from the authority, by means of opposing to the Polish state such ostensibly self-governing organisms which in fact would be links of a new KSS-KOR-controled and anti-socialist authority.

"Washington and Bonn regarded the KSS-KOR leaders as an instrument to dismantle the Polish socialist state, and as one of the factors to destroy the socialist commonwealth.

"The 'Committee for Workers' Defence' was born with the aspiration of exploiting the socio-economic difficulties for turning workers against their own authority and, as a result, to disintegrate Poland.

"Despite the pretentious name of the 'committee', its founders were well aware that they themselves were not able to break up the gates of factories to reach the masses of workmen, but they did their best, with the help of their NATO protectors, to have a ready-made programme and cadres just in case these gates are broken by an authentic workers' protest.

"Before August and afterwards, the Kormen sticked to anti-Sovietism as a 'passport' to patriotism.

"The great chance of August and of the social accords of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie was lost following the KOR manipulation which was hostile to the state and Poland."

In conclusion the daily wrote that the admission of the Kormen cadres to the Solidarnosc wrecked whatever chances Solidarnosc might have had and opened up so highly dramatic an episode in the postwar history of Poland.

"This period was ended by the martial law introduced on December 13, which was a necessary evil lesser than civil strife."

CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS HIGHLIGHTED 14 SEP

Warsaw Commentary

LD141710 Warsaw International Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Commentary by Jan (Bogdenski)]

[Text] The issue of church-state relations in Poland has been taken up by the West in increasing degree in the past weeks and months. To judge by the rather primitive comparisons which have been made here and there in the West, the West is good for it is Christian; the East is bad for it is godless. That is the message with which Jan (Bogdenski), the author of the following remarks, has decided to (?polemize).

The churches in Catholic France are empty on Sundays but they are full in Poland. Few if any new churches are being built in the West, while several hundred building permits have been issued in Poland over the past 18 months. Long before anyone thought of the Solidarity union, the church was being consulted on major social issues as a quite normal practice. But the West must be right because it is Christian and the East can't be right because it is atheist -- such is the starting point for much of the comment on Polish church-state relations today and hence the vociferous delight with which for example the most recent pronouncement in Czestochowa by Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk was greeted by a number of Western agencies and newspapers. For what the bishop had to say and the views he presented were only very loosely connected with his job as a religious shepherd, and a highranking priest of the Catholic Church, to put it mildly. One can hardly be astonished that the Western press fell on this statement with cries of delight, that they publicized it religiously and that they raised the bishop almost to the ranks of the prophets.

But the headaches begin when a high-ranking notable of an East European Catholic Church, more particularly in Poland, takes a line identical or similar to that pursued by the government in an important issue. The headache remains even if reservations are made by the person who pronounced it that the view is a personal one guided by personal motivations and not by any desire to accommodate the communist government. When such a thing happens, when the church takes the position of the wrong, the bad side, then the clear duty of some sections of the Western press seems to be to put their readers and listeners back onto the straight and narrow path of antisocialist thinking.

Mr (Bogdenski) remarks at this point that he has in mind the flood of Western comment to Archbishop Glemp's most recent appeal not to participate in street demonstrations staged by underground opposition extremist groupings. Here the Polish Catholic Church primate presented a standpoint very similar to that of the government. There was consternation, particularly on the part of Polish-language radio stations, for they were going full blast inciting to a maximum turnout in the demonstrations planned for 31 August. And here the head of the Catholic Church was calling for common sense and saying that Poland's complex problems can be resolved only in patient negotiations and not on the street.

It would have been unpolitical to criticize the primate, for that would have evoked a very bad response among the Polish society. So what one attempted was to defuse the appeal for realism and common sense. The BBC's Polish language broadcasts on 28 August tried to do that in a long commentary which began by offering warm compliments concerning the policies of the Polish primate in general, but qualifying this with what the commentator called the mixed feelings evoked in certain circles in Poland by his statement. The general line of the comment boiled down to the statement that when the head of the church speaks on social and political and not on religious affairs, he is speaking in his own name and not that of the church, for in such matters the definition of the church includes not only the clergy but all believers. In a word, you do not really have to pay much attention to what the archbishop had to say on refraining from street demonstrations since those who were organizing them were also the church. And in those heated days there was no lack of whispered propaganda that Primate Glemp is not living up to anything like the stature of his predecessor Cardinal Wyszynski. But not a word at this moment did they say about Cardinal Wyszynski's much publicized sermon of exactly two years earlier in which he bluntly called for an end to the strikes and warned against the dangers of anarchy. This August's appeal by Archbishop Glemp was along precisely the same line. The trouble is, concludes Jan (Bogdenski) that the church from the very beginning of its history seems to be beset by pharisees.

Press Conference

LD142154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpts] A meeting was held today in the Polish Interpress Agency Club in Warsaw between the government press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban, and the head of the Office for Denominational Affairs, Minister Adam Lopatka.

Minister Adam Lopatka reported on the state of relations between the state and the denominational associations and recalled that they are regulated on the basis of the principles inscribed in the Constitution. In these relations, he said, dialogue plays a particular role. During the recent period in particular this dialogue has become very lively, which is of benefit to (both) parties. For obvious reasons, the dialogue with the Roman Catholic Church is the most significant. It proceeds uninterrupted at various levels. This dialogue, Minister Lopatka said, is a positive phenomenon, which testifies to the fact that in relations between the state and the church the elements of cooperation are dominant.

STATISTICS OFFICE ON PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS

LD141824 Warsaw PAP in English 1442 GMT 14 Sep 82

["Communique by Chief Statistical Office" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Sep. -- For the first time in over two years now the sold production of socialized industry in August increased in comparison with the same month last year, which is due to a high growth of the mining industry output and a slight decrease of the processing industry production, says a communique on Poland's economic performance in the month of August, published by the Chief Statistical Office (GUS) here today.

The sold production of the state-run industry was higher by 1 per cent. For the first time this year, the decrease in production of the processing industry was relatively slight -- 0.2 per cent when compared with the same month last year. The mining industry output increased by a marked 19.0 per cent. The small-scale industry production was higher by 4.7 per cent.

In comparison with August last year, coal extraction, production of electrolytic copper and cement considerably increased. Growth was also recorded in lignite extraction, oil processing and production of zinc, tractors, nitrogen fertilizer, and paper.

From January through August coal extraction amounted to 126.6 million tonnes and was higher by 17.5 per cent than at the same period last year. Over that period 16.9 million tonnes of coal (42.3 per cent more) was exported, including 8.9 million tonnes (40.5 per cent more) to hard currency countries.

Productivity measured by sold production (in constant prices) per one employee was higher by 7.1 per cent on the August of last year. The productivity rise in industry has been registered since May. From January through August the sold production per one employee was still lower by 0.6 per cent than in the same period last year.

This year's harvest is estimated at 1.5 million tonnes of grain more than last year's.

In August free market prices were seasonally lowered for grains and potatoes. There are signs auguring a decrease in production and purchase of pigs for slaughter next year. But a favourable trend is forecast for the purchase of slaughter animals in the near future.

The purchase of meat by the state was by 10.1 per cent higher than in August last year. A falling purchase of eggs, by 30.7 per cent in relation to August last year, is becoming an increasing problem.

Foreign trade turnover increased in August by 19.1 per cent in exports and 2.5 per cent in imports in relation to August last year.

In trade with socialist countries exports for August reached 42,100 million zlotys, while imports -- 46,600 million. Compared to August, 1981, exports grew by 24.4 per cent while imports by 14.8 per cent.

In January-August, 1982, exports to socialist countries reached 295,200 million zlotys, while imports from them amounted to 325,400 million. The deficit in trade with this group of countries increased from 25,700 million zlotys at the start of August to 30,200 million at the close of the month. Deficit in trade with the Soviet Union rose from 37,300 million zlotys at the start of August to 43,300 million.

Exports to capitalist countries reached 34,000 million zlotys in August, while imports - 29,200 million. Compared to August, 1981, this means an increase in exports of 13 per cent and a drop in imports of 12.5 per cent. During January-August, exports amounted to 264,000 million zlotys and imports to 191,000 million. In relative terms, this means a decline of 6.5 per cent in exports and 34.5 percent in imports on the corresponding period of last year. The decline in imports is connected with the amount of foreign exchange in cash available to pay for them, lack of possibilities to buy on credit and the necessity to service Poland's foreign debt.

Average employment in the main sectors of socialized economy in August was lower by 417.5 thousand people (i.e. by 5.2 per cent) than a year ago.

The average pay of employees of the main sectors of the socialized economy stood at 11,087 zlotys in August and was by 3,678 zlotys (49.6 per cent) higher than a year ago.

The cost of living index went up by 3.5 per cent last July on the previous month.

AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE, PROSPECTS REVIEWED

Farms Report Profit

LD142110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] The economic situation of state enterprises in the agricultural economy was discussed today during a national conference of directors of local associations of state agricultural farms. It should be remembered that state agricultural farms had already begun to implement the economic reform on 1 July last year.

It transpires from balances for the latest economic year that as a result of changes in the structure of production and the maximization of investments, these farms achieved in the first 12 months of implementing the reform, a profit of Z23-26 billion nationwide. This is a fundamental breakthrough in the economic situation of the state agricultural farms because in the preceding economic year they ended their activity with a loss of Z22 billion on the national scale.

Changes which the reform set off in the structure of production of the state agricultural farms are now being continued and seeking to improve breeding and cultivation in accordance with local land, climatic and economic conditions.

ZSL Agriculture Meeting

LD111922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The present socioeconomic situation in the countryside was the main theme today at the Warsaw meeting of farmers, vice chairmen of the ZSL voivodship committees and chairmen of ZSL rural branches which are being consulted about major actions embarked upon by the ZSL authorities.

The meeting, chaired by Chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee Roman Malinowski, served above all a debate on means designed to resolve current problems related to the countryside, agriculture and the country so as to make them conform with farmers' expectations. It was underscored that in line with PZPR Central Committee Politburo and ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium guidelines, many undertakings have been embarked on recently with the aim of resolving consecutively socioeconomic issues in agriculture and the countryside. Preparations for taking many more important decisions in this domain are now underway.

During a discussion about the current situation in agriculture it was stated that although this year's harvest must be assessed positively since approximately 1.5 million tons of grain more than last year were harvested efficiently and without losses, nevertheless the issue of purchasing planned quantities of this grain remains a problem of great social importance. This is because the quantity already stored in warehouses will suffice merely for 4 months' deliveries of bread and grain produce to the population nationwide. Hence it is essential to step up purchasing.

Wajtecki on Land Sales

LD122030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 12 Sep 82

[From the "A Question to the Minister Program: Interview With Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and food economy, by unidentified interviewer: date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is the state interested in the sale of farms handed over for an annuity to private farmers? One sometimes hears people saying that the land which makes its way to the state land fund is favorably allocated to the state farms or producer cooperatives rather than to private farmers. Is this true?

[Answer] Yes it is true. But this has been true in the past. Some years ago in some voivodships priority was given to socialized farms. This is no longer so. A different principle has been adopted. Land is allocated first of all to farmers who are farming in a given village, so as to enable them to increase the size of the farm. However, should there by no such farmers locally, other buyers are sought. At present we are interested in increasing the size of farms. We have 2.8 million farms in Poland. The size of an average farm is 5.5 hectares. This is very little. We want to increase gradually the size of farms and reduce their number, so as to enable farmers to produce more with less manual effort. This results in decisions to sell land to increase the size of farms.

[Question] In many discussions with friends and family we are coming to the conclusion that compulsory deliveries would not be all that bad. Then one could plan, engage in a planned economy.

[Answer] I gather from your question that you live in an urban area, as does your family, since the views held by farmers concerning compulsory deliveries are diametrically opposite. Personally I support the views held by farmers. I consider that we should make every effort not to go back to the ill-fated experiences of the past years, when compulsory deliveries were in force. I should like to take this opportunity to inform you and other listeners that with compulsory deliveries we were buying 50 percent less farm produce than today when products are being contracted.

URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE ON DEBT, REPAYMENT, UNIONS

LD142150 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Government press spokesman Jerzy Urban had reported on negotiations proceeding in Frankfurt with representatives of 500 private banks. The talks concern the repayment of credits, which are due this year. It is envisaged that the repayment of credits amounting to $2.3 billion will be spread over 8 years. We will start paying them after 1986.

Replying to questions, Minister Urban also stated that the government will not hinder the organizational forms of the union movement. However, it takes the position that a union movement independent of the state must respect the interests of the state.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS SOCIAL COMMISSIONS CONFERENCE

LD121056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] A conference of the chairmen of social commissions from the largest works enterprises has taken place in Warsaw. The aim of the debates was an exchange of experience from the commission's 9 months activity to date, and (an exchange) of views on the most important social problems, employment and wages, and work conditions.

At present, one of the commissions' important tasks will be to ensure that the payment of one-off benefits available to low income families, awarded recently by a government decision, are efficiently carried out.

Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the debates, adopted a stance in his speech toward many important problems raised in the discussion, stating that the government is not able to implement all the postulates, since it has at its disposal only those means and possibilities of action which the entire community works for and creates.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON ANTI-SPECULATION CAMPAIGN

LD142110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] There was a press conference on fighting speculation at the main headquarters of the Citizens Militia today. Col Antoni (Klocinski) from the bureau for struggle against economic crimes of the Citizen's Militia main headquarters reported to journalists on the results of eight months of militia activity in fighting speculation.

In this period, 8,751 preliminary proceedings were launched, and 9,580 motions for sentencing for speculation misdemeanors and deception to the detriment of consumers were directed to misdemeanour courts. Over 31,000 persons were fined.

In the controlled trade establishments, hidden goods worth almost Z154 million were discovered. The value of confiscated goods, which have been the subject of speculation, comes to Z286 million.

The same groups of speculation offences, which most acutely hit the consumer, persist:

Sale of goods directly from warehouses with delivery to shops of delivery notes only -- 17 percent of all speculation offences;

Concealing goods in shop storage area, and refusal to sell them -- 27 percent;

Manipulation of supply ration books -- 17 percent;

About 11 percent -- speculation with alcohol.

A discussion of the results of militia activity in fighting speculation in August was the next subject of the conference. Besides systematic actions conducted in August, the militia carried out three nationwide operations codenamed rynek (market), in which soldiers and workers' aktivs also participated. The actions affected socialized trade, catering establishments, markets and trading grounds, and private trade establishments.

As a result of these checks, 274 preliminary proceedings for offenses to the detriment of the consumer were launched, 523 motions for sentencing were directed to misdemeanor courts, and over 2,000 people were fined.

More actions of this kind are foreseen for the immediate future.

ZSL, SD PRESIDIA MEET IN WARSAW 14 SEP

LD142010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] A joint session of the presidia of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party (ZSL) and the Central Committee of the Democratic Party (SD) took place in Warsaw today. The session dealt with formulating the stand of the ZSL and the SD on the tasks of small-scale manufacturing in the development of the country's food economy. It was decided during the meeting, taking into account the current difficult situation in the country, that the production and services rendered by small-scale manufacturing -- even in agriculture -- ought to become the subject of particular interest by local political, administrative and economic authorities.

The presidia of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL and the Central Committee of the SD also proclaimed their approval of a consistent implementation of the reform of the national economy. It was stressed that small-scale manufacturing ought to find the right place in the three-year national socioeconomic plan.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON POLISH EMIGRE FIRMS

AU132124 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 82 p 2

[Henryk Borucinski (PAP) interview with Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services and government plenipotentiary for economic cooperation coordination with Polish communities abroad, on Polish emigre firms -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] In people's opinions a note of disappointment can be detected on the subject of Polish emigre firms. It seems that they are not fulfilling social expectations. Do you share this view?

[Answer] There is no question of disappointment, since the entire matter is developing according to plan. I give a positive appraisal to the activity of these firms and see a positive future for them in Poland. After all, no one ever said that they will heal the market quickly by themselves. Nevertheless, we counted on these firms' bringing us essential features of private enterprise, new technology and capital. The aim was at the same time to draw Polonia [Polish communities abroad] nearer to Poland. All this is turning out to be true in practice, and maybe I can even risk saying that these firms will become an important element of our economy quicker than we have thought up to now.

[Question] The community has criticized the activity of these firms up to now, and not without foundation. They are generally called "shampoo" firms because many of them have taken up this easily made product, guaranteeing high profits. In many cases, the prices of products are horrendous.

[Answer] Indeed, the prices of some Polonian firms' products have been and are, in my opinion, considerably excessive. But if we want to be consistent in introducing reform, we must allow economic mechanisms to run their course, including the element of competition. Please observe that industry has recently been delivering large quantities of shampoo to the market and the prices of Polonian shampoo have definitely decreased. We want it to be the same with other products. However, this does not mean we will be passive toward price policy. The required activity here is being displayed by the Polish-Polonian industrial trade chamber "Interpolcom." Joint efforts will be made in this direction so that Polonian firms cannot take advantage of the crisis situation when calculating prices. After all, these firms sell their products at contract prices, in other words at prices which have been agreed on between the producer and consumers.

[Question] What does the future of these firms in Poland look like?

[Answer] The applications [submitted by Polonian firms to be allowed to set up production in Poland] which are being dealt with at present concern necessary, socially demanded production -- and this on quite a large scale. Polonian firms will occupy themselves with the processing of fish, the rearing of young chickens and the production of varnish, footwear and soap. One of the firms will bring in used agricultural machines from the West, overhaul them and sell them, guaranteeing a supply of spare parts. Other firms are interested in making use of timber and steel byproducts and cooperating in the production of paints and enamels. A characteristic of the newly-organized firms is a greater capital outlay than up to now and greater export plans. All this is in keeping with social interests. Let me add that soon several Polonian firms will rent machines and equipment not being used by cooperatives and by state enterprises.

TRYBUNA LUDU INTERVIEWS ORNAT ON YOUTH AFFAIRS

AU131215 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Sep 82 p 3

[Bohdana Gajdeczkowa interview with Andrzej Ornat, minister of youth affairs, on the purpose and methods of action of the Council of Ministers' Youth Affairs Committee -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] A youth affairs committee attached to the Council of Ministers has recently been appointed under the leadership of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. This is a new institution in our state administration. We are interviewing Andrzej Ornat, minister of youth affairs and the committee's deputy chairman, about its aims and sphere of activity.

[Question] There is a great deal of public interest in the committee, particularly from the younger section of the community. Both the institution itself and the Office of the Minister of Youth Affairs have no social precedent in our practice. What was the basis for this decision?

[Answer] We can recall that every socioeconomic crisis has carried a so-called problem of young people with it. More than anything else, the needs of young people have demanded examination and fulfillment. For the young generation can feel rather keenly the break-up of the economy and the violation of social order and will suffer the consequences rather longer than the older generation. The authorities have committed themselves every time to improving young people's situation in life and resolutions have been adopted that many problems will be solved jointly. Correct decisions have been made, but their implementation was sometimes "washed away" in an avalanche of other matters no less difficult to solve.

Discussions on this subject lasted a long time -- there were supporters of and opponents to this proposal. In July, the Ninth Central Committee plenum recommended the setting up of a committee on youth affairs.

[Question] What will be its sphere of activity? Have the experiences of similar institutions in Hungary, the GDR and also in France, where there is an Office of the Minister of Youth Affairs, proved helpful?

[Answer] Of course we are making the most of these experiences, but it is above all our Polish situation which predetermines what we should do. The key matter is to act jointly in shaping the right conditions for the young generation's life and upbringing. People also expect the committee to establish partnerlike principles behind young people's participation in the work of representative bodies and self-management bodies and in shaping the state's economic and social policy. Our task is to improve young people's start in life and in their career by shaping social policy in an appropriate way as well as employment, wages and housing policy. We will support the initiatives of the socialist youth unions as well as social initiatives which ease the effects of the crisis and directly concern children and young people.

[Question] What about the minister? What will his duties be?

[Answer] I will implement the tasks resulting from the decisions of the Council of Ministers. Among other things, I also have to act jointly with the right minister in order to initiate activities by central administration bodies in all matters concerning the young generation. Here one ought to go through the entire list: upbringing and education, health protection, sports, tourism, recreation, culture and literary activity. And then -- wage policy, work conditions and employment, social benefits, protecting young families, housing policy and the policy behind loans for young people together with market supplies, settling in rural areas and protecting young people against corruption.

[Question] Will youth organizations not feel partly relieved of their obligations?

[Answer] The committee will not direct any instructions to the youth unions -- they program their own activity themselves. The committee will not spread a protective cloak over them either. The committee is expected to form the right conditions for the implementation of youth initiatives. And these conditions are, among other things, taking care of the young generation's interests by passing among other things, taking care of the young generation's interests by passing legal acts. My duty is, as the proberb says, to "keep my finger on the pulse".

[Question] One hears people say that both the setting up of the committee and the law on young people which is under preparations will surround the young generation with a wall of regulations and stipulations.

[Answer] I do not believe this is the case. I have spoken about the committee's tasks; the law is still being formulated. The law should gather all the young generation's rights together in order for the young generation to be better able to make the most of them and face its duties. I am very much against squeezing a person into a mold of regulations. It will be a bad law if we have to bend life to suit it. It must serve development, not suppress it. As the mouthpieces of the young generation, youth organizations must be well aware of what the social circle they are active in wants and they must tell the authorities about it.

Young people are by nature often extortionate in their demands from the authorities and from all adults. This tendency must be valued, since it also speeds up progress in all spheres of life. This, however, must be constructive activity, and not -- as in the case of the participants in the latest disorder -- one which tries to destroy what we have achieved up to now. Here I have in mind the efforts of the community and the authorities aimed at achieving national accord, restoring social order and leading the country out of the crisis.

[Question] As you a former youth activist, does this help you in your work or hinder it?

[Answer] I continue to feel like an activist. And I want to remain one. This is the frame of mind I came in. I believe that thanks to this I will achieve more as an employee of the state administration.

I would not like people to expect immediate results and the immediate thorough solving of the young generation's problems from the committee or from me personally. This demands a lot of time and patience, both from the authorities and from those who are waiting impatiently for these solutions.

MOKRZYSZCZAK COMMENTS ON RAILROAD ISSUES

LD102318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Stanislaw Soltysik report from Katowice]

[Excerpts] Some Silesian railway workers and delegations from all Polish State Railways regions in the country took part today in a formal meeting marking railway workers day combined with the 60th anniversary of the Polish State Railways Katowicce Regional Board. The event was attended by Zbigniew Messner, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and representatives of the Ministry of Transport.

During the interval I asked for a short interview -- about railway workers and their future -- with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, who used to work on the railways for many years, first in Gdansk and then in Olsztyn:

[Begin Mokrzyszczak recording] Now I hold the Central Committee post to which I have been elected, but I am treated and, above all, I feel like an employee of Polish State Railways on leave to discharge the duties to which I have been elected. This is my service, but I consider that the greatest values and possibilities are inherent in those traits of a railway worker's character which are molded by their difficult trade. These are consciousness, discipline and respect for work. There have been times when these values, these characteristics have been somehow subdued, let us say. I think that it is now our duty and that of the railway worker's generation to which I belong -- I have been in service for 15 years -- as well as of our rail veterans, simply to perpetuate and develop these characterics.

This will provide opportunities and possibilities to better serve the railways and the state. There are difficulties that have been referred to at this central railway worker's day event. But there are achievements, too. Despite problems, despite the shortage of trucks, the shortage of manpower -- which has been mentioned by the minister of transport and which I do not want to repeat -- it is equally essential, and it has to be said loudly to the railway workers and to the entire community that as our national disposible revenue grows -- and I am personally convinced of this, and anyway this is a general point of view among railway workers -- the share to be allocated to the railways will have to be increased in order to enable the railways to meet the stepped up requirements of the national economy.

Now we have lost a number of valuable men, veteran men, one must even say overworked men. But new ones are coming. There are fine traditions in the railway workers trade, family traditions, here in Silesia too, though not particularly here. It is quite a universal phenomenon in the railway worker's world that from generation to generation the trade baton and sometimes even the marshal's baton is passed on.

Would you please accept greetings for all railway workers in Poland. I thank you cordially and, taking advantage of the opportunity to find myself in front of the Polish radio microphone, I would like to convey wholehearted cordial greetings to my fellow workers, colleagues, and friends working on the railways, not only success at work but also best wishes in their personal, private lives, and also to their children and families. [end recording]

WOZNIAK MEETS WITH ZERAN WORKERS 14 SEP

LD141952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] A meeting between the political and economic leadership and Marian Wozniak, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, took place today at the car factory in Zeran.

It was reported during the meeting that the minister of metallurgy and machine engineering industry has recalled (Jerzy Bielecki) from the post of managing director of the factory in connection with his being appointed to work in the ministry. At the same time, the minister of metallurgy and machine engineering industry has appointed Edward Pietrzak the managing director of the factory. He is an employee of the factory of many years standing and recently has been the director of the foreign trade enterprise POLMOT.

GRUNWALD ASSOCIATION EXPELS 'SUBVERSIVE GROUP'

LD132336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The leaders of the Grunwald Patriotic Association have published a communique in which they state that a joint session of the national fellow workers' arbitration [sad kolezenski], of the National Auditing Commission and of the Supreme Council of the Grunwald Patriotic Association was held in Poznan yesterday, during which an assessment of the present situation within the organization was carried out, further paths of activity were discussed and personnel decisions were made. At the (?congress) of the Western Pomeranian District in Szczecin the authorities gave a vote of confidence to the Presidium of the Supreme Council and to the National Board, and, in particular, to the chairman of the National Board, Director Bohdan Poreba.

The communique also declares that all actions aimed at breaking up the organization should be condemned by the members. In this light an analysis was made of the activity of a subversive group which had tried to pose as a so-called initiative group which ceased to exist the moment the constitutional congress was held last year when the election by this congress of the statutory authorities of the association took place. All members of the subversive group who belonged to the Supreme Council were removed from the ranks of the Grunwald Patriotic Association by a resolution.

At the same time, the Supreme Council, supporting the program of the Polish Movement of National Rebirth, recommended to all members and links of the organization that they participate actively in the implementation of this program.

MENINGITIS OUTBREAK IN TARNOW PROVINCE REPORTED

Krakow DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 31 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday [30 August 1982] as of 8 a.m., 406 cases of meningitis were recorded in Tarnow Voivodship. The disease most frequently attacks persons in the 18-30 age bracket.

A decline in the morbidity has been noted in the region of Dabrowa Tarnowska, but new cases have occurred in the areas of Tarnow and Brzesko.

Despite the fact that the cured patients are leaving the hospitals -- up to now 138 persons were admitted -- there are still problems with the assignment of vacant beds to newly-admitted sick persons. The number of beds in the contagious ward in the Voivodship Hospital in Tarnow has been increased to the maximum and also rooms in other wards have been reserved. Many of the sick have been brought to health service posts in other voivodships, among others, to Staszow, Kielce, Krakow, Lancut, and Mielec.

Fortunately, the disease is of a rather mild type and is not life-threatening.

FOREIGN MINISTER OLSZOWSKI CONCLUDES VISIT TO USSR

For Soviet media reportage on Foreign Minister Olszowski's visit to Soviet Union see the Eastern Europe section of the 13 through 15 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

SCINTEIA REPORTS 8 SEP CEAUSESCU TOAST FOR MUBARAK

AU131313 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[President Nicolae Ceausescu's toast at 8 September Bucharest dinner for Egyptian President Husni Mubarak]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, esteemed Mrs Mubarak, dear Egyptian guests, comrades and friends: I am very happy to cordially greet you, Mr President, Mrs Mubarak and your aides on your visit to Socialist Romania, and to welcome you to our country. Your visit to Romania reflects the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples, and our common desire to develop even more intensively our old and traditional ties, based on mutual esteem and respect.

We note with satisfaction that, in the spirit of and on the basis of the solemn joint declaration signed in 1974 in Bucharest, and of agreements convened at mutual visits at high level, the Romanian-Egyptian cooperation and collaboration have continuously developed in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas of joint interest. Our countries are maintaining a permanent and fruitful dialogue along this line. I would like to mention the special contribution made by my meetings and talks with the late lamented president Anwar as-Sadat. I would also like to mention with great pleasure the meetings I had with you, Mr President Mubarak, in recent years. May this visit -- your first to Romania as president of the Arab Republic of Egypt -- the talks we began today and the agreements we will reach mark a new and important contribution to developing Romanian-Egyptian friendship and cooperation in the interests of and for the benefit of our countries and peoples and for the cause of international peace and cooperation.

In Romania we follow with interest and highly appreciate the friendly Egyptian people's efforts to fulfill their aspirations for peace, well-being and progress. We hailed the regaining of its entire national territory in the Sinai by the Arab Republic of Egypt as an important step toward the fulfillment of those aspirations; now the Egyptian people have peace and can focus their strength on their free and independent socioeconomic development and on increasing their contribution to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. As sincere friends, we rejoiced and continue to rejoice in all the achievements obtained by the diligent and heroic Egyptian people along this path, and we wish them new and ever greater successes in the future.

Mr President: You have come to our country at a time when international life is particularly complicated. Two diametrically opposed trends are currently at odds. On the one hand, the peoples are increasingly asserting their will to develop freely and independently and to cooperate in a climate of understanding and peace. On the other hand, the old imperialist policy of force and diktat, of redividing the spheres of influence and of violating peoples' freedom and sovereignty is still at work. Various parts of the world are still afflicted by conflicts and armed confrontation claiming thousands and thousands of lives; the world economic crisis is deepening and the arms race has reached an unprecedented intensity. International life has thus become extremely tense and peoples' freedom and independence and all mankind's peace are in grave danger. This makes it more necessary than ever for the peoples -- the true makers of history -- to unite their forces and to cooperate ever more closely to halt the deterioration of international life and the course toward confrontation and war and to resume and continue the policy of detente, cooperation, national independence and peace.

In the recent past life and events have once again forcefully highlighted the importance of doing everything possible to eliminate the use and threat of force from international relations and to solve all interstate problems solely through negotiations and in a spirit of understanding and peace. We are convinced that there are no problems that cannot be settled peacefully, provided one takes into account each people's right to develop freely and independently, without any foreign interference. However difficult and protracted negotiations may be, they are still preferable and infinitely better than military solutions, which -- as reality has proven -- always cause people great damage and suffering.

Romania has always been in favor of a political, negotiated settlement in the Middle East, and of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in that area. Now, after the events in Lebanon and after Israel's aggressive military actions there and after a negotiated solution has been enacted in Beirut, all the due lessons must be learned: Israel must cease all military actions, the Israeli troops must be withdrawn from Lebanon and that country's peace, independence and integrity must be ensured. At the same time, efforts must be intensified to solve the Palestinian problem on the basis of that people's right to self-determination and to an independent Palestinian state. We think that the time has now come to hold negotiations for a comprehensive solution and for a lasting peace in the Middle East. The Palestinian people have the right to have their own independent state: In the Middle East there is room for both a Palestinian state and for the State of Israel. This reality must be recognized and a peaceful coexistence must be ensured between those two states and among all the states in the area. For that purpose, we believe that it is very important and pertinent to organize an international conference with the participation of all interested states -- including the PLO -- to discuss and settle all the problems existing among the Middle East states and primarily, the Palestinian problem.

We also believe that everything possible must be done to halt the military confrontation between Iraq and Iran and to solve the problems between those states through negotiations and on the basis of the interests of both countries and of peace and good neighborliness in the area.

As a European country, Romania gives special attention to the situation on the continent. We consistently work for European security and we want to actively cooperate with the other states to make the Madrid conference, when it resumes, proceed in a constructive spirit, bring about the convening of a conference on bolstering confidence and on disarmament in Europe and ensure the continuity of the process of detente, security and cooperation initiated in Helsinki.

We are particularly concerned about the deployment and development of medium-range missiles in Europe. In view of the huge concentration of destructive weapons stockpiled in Europe, we believe that everything possible must be done to halt the deployment of new missiles, to remove and destroy the existing ones and to forge a united Europe of understanding and cooperation free from nuclear arms.

We feel justified by realities to state that the key problem of the contemporary world is to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Life on earth and the civilization created in the course of thousands of years with so much effort are in danger. Public opinion everywhere and the peoples of the world request ever more energetically steps to halt the armaments policy and to adopt specific, practical disarmament measures. Expressing the unanimous will of the Romanian people -- who carried out and continue to carry out mass actions devoted to disarmament and peace -- Romania will continue to consistently work for fulfilling mankind's vital aspiration for a world free of arms and wars.

Simultaneously, we speak out and struggle consistently for eliminating underdevelopment -- one of the grave problems of the contemporary world -- and for establishing a new world economic order. The rich, developed countries must grasp the fact that without taking into consideration the problems of the poor countries and the need to eliminate underdevelopment -- which affects two-thirds of the world -- it is impossible to ensure peace, stability and the harmonious development of the world economy. In order to devise just and lasting solutions to the major, complex international problems, all states, regardless of social system and size must cooperate closely. In particular, it is necessary to ensure the equal participation of small and medium-sized developing and nonaligned countries in solving international problems because they constitute the great majority of nations in the world and because they are directly interested in a policy of peace, independence and international cooperation.

I want to express my satisfaction with the good cooperation between Romania and Egypt in the international arena, at the United Nations and in other international organizations as well as within the Nonaligned Movement and to express my hope that this cooperation will become even closer in the future. Mr President: In the conviction that your visit to Romania, our talks and the agreements we will reach will give a new and forceful impetus to the multisided development of our bilateral relations, I want to raise a toast to:

-- friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples;

-- the well-being and happiness of the friendly Egyptian peoples;

-- your health, Mr President, and the health of Mrs Mubarak;

-- the health of all our Egyptian guests;

-- the health of all of you!

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT SHAGARI CONTINUES VISIT

Receives Award

AU132020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/09/1982 -- On September 13 President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania handed over, during a ceremony held at the palace of the State Council, the Order "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" first class and sash to the president of the Federal Republic of Nigera, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, as a symbol of the friendship and collaboration between the Romanian people and the Nigerian people. During the same ceremony President Alhaji Shehu Shagari handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu, in token of special esteem, the highest Nigerian distinction -- "High Commander of the Order of the Federal Republic of Nigeria" alongside best wishes in behalf of the Nigerian government and people. Romanian and Nigerian officials participated in the solemnity.

Feted at Dinner

AU132025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/09/1982 -- On September 13 President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania gave an official dinner in honour of the president of the Federal Republic of Nigera, Alhaji Shehu Shagari. Constantin Dascalesou, Emil Bobu, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Pana, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Miu Dobresou, Petru Enache, Mihai Gere, Richard Winter, Gheorghe Petrescu, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Constantin Olteanu, [and] other officials participated. There also participated Ishaya S. Audu, Garuba Washish, Miattama Bello Yusuf, E.A. Ivase, the other officials accompanying the Nigerian head of state on his Romanian visit. During the dinner that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Alhaji Shehu Shagari proposed toasts.

Ceausescu Toast

AU141036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 14 Sep 82

["Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu" -- AGERPRES headline -- at 13 September Bucharest dinner for Nigerian President Shehu Shagari]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/9/1982 -- In his toast, President Nicolae Ceausescu considered the distinguished guest's visit to Romania as an expression of the good relations established between Romania and Nigeria, of the two countries' will to enlarge more and more the frame of these friendly relations and to collaborate and cooperate fruitfully in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect. In this respect, the Romanian head of state showed that -- despite the considerable geographical distance which separates the two countries -- the Romanian-Nigerian collaboration and cooperation developed dynamically and the volume of economic exchanges went up several times in recent years.

So far, experience -- the speaker said -- demonstrates that there are further good prospects for the expansion of this mutually advantageous collaboration in domains of major importance such as: extractive, oil and petrochemical, power-engineering industries, woodworking, agriculture, civil and industrial constructions, cadres' training and others. I am convinced that during this visit we shall covenant new agreements in this respect -- which fully meets our countries' interests of turning to ever better account the national resources, to more rapidly advance on the road of economic and social progress.

Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the Nigerian president's visit takes place at a time when there are many complications in the international life. There are still zones where fights, wars are waged and human lives are sacrificed, where the policy of force and domination, of redividing the zones of influence, of infringing nations' sacred right to freedom and sovereignty is manifest; the arms race intensifies, the world economic crisis worsens, the gaps between the rich and poor countries widens. All this greatly endangers the peoples' life and freedom, the peace of the whole mankind. Considering that it is more necessary than ever before for the peoples of the world to rally their forces and to collaborate ever more strongly for the cessation of the dangerous course of the international life towards confrontation and war, for the resumption and the continuation of the policy of detente president Nicolae Ceausesou said: It is our firm belief that there are no questions -- however complicated -- which could not be settled by peaceful means, by negotiations, if each people's right to develop freely and independently, the general interests of world peace and security are taken into consideration. This and only this way must be chosen when settling questions and military solutions. Armed actions always conducive to casualties and destructions of material goods must be given up once and for all. It is in this spirit that we have viewed the resolution of all the questions and states of tensions extant in the world today.

Romania -- the president went on -- has always declared for the settlement of the questions in the Middle East by political means, for a global, lasting and just peace in that region. We consider that now, after the events and aggressive military actions of Israel in Lebanon and after the negotiated solution of the Beirut issue, required are the cessation of any Israeli military actions and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, the ensurance of Lebanon's quiet, independence and integrity and the passage to the resolution of the Palestinian people's issue, on the basis of its right to self-determination, to the foundation of an independent Palestinian state. The Palestinian issue is the key factor of peace in the Middle East, Romania's president said, emphasizing that in this region there is room both for a Palestinian state and for an independent Israeli state, and everything must be done for the acknowledgement of this reality, for the ensurance of the peaceful coexistence of these two states, of all the countries in that region.

We also consider it necessary that the military confrontation between Iran and Iraq should stop and it should be passed to a political settlement of the questions between the two countries, starting from both peoples' interests to live in peace and good neighborliness, from the interests of peace and security of all the states in that region.

Referring to other current aspects of the international life, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that, as a European country, Romania consistently campaigns for security and cooperation on the continent, for the constructive unfolding of the Madrid meeting, and for the covening of a conference devoted to confidence-building and disarmament in Europe.

We believe, he said, that everything must be made for halting the siting of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, for withdrawing and destroying the existing ones, for a Europe of understanding and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons, achieving a united Europe grounded on the observance of each country's independence and social system, would be a strong factor of peace, security and progress worldwide.

Romania's president considered that the central problem of the present international life was the struggle for halting the arms race, for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in the first place, and showed that the strong peace movement in Europe and on other continents -- which the Romanian people has joined to the full, both through her big mass movements and through the 18 million signatures sanctioning the appeal for disarmament and peace -- proved strongly the might and capacity of the peoples to impose, if acting ever more united, the passage to effective measures for disarmament, for doing away with the nuclear dangers. Achieving real progress on the line of disarmamant would create also conditions for making available important resources that might be used to support the effort made by peoples for doing away with underdevelopment and for ensuring economic and social progress.

The liquidation of underdevelopment and the setting in of a new international economic order are necessary for getting over the economic crisis, for the stability of the world economy and for a harmonious development of all the states, said Nicolae Ceausescu.

In this respect, he said, we are concerned with the fact that so far reunions and negotiations on the issues of underdevelopment and of the new economic order have not made real progress on this line. On the contrary, the world economic crisis, the policy of high interest rates have rendered more marked the gaps between the rich countries and the poor ones, have led to very difficult conditions for the developing countries. That is why we consider that there is a need for organizing a summit conference of the developing countries in order to discuss these issues and to take action in full unity in view of scoring concrete results in the negotiations with the developed, rich countries.

Within her general policy, the president highlighted, Romania attaches a special importance to strengthening her collaboration and solidarity with the countries on the African Continent. We support firmly the struggle waged by the African countries for a complete liquidation of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for the consolidation of the national independence, for self-dependent economic and social progress. We manifest our active solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle under the leadership of the SWAPO, for gaining full national independence. We militate consistently for the liquidation of the apartheid and racial discrimination policy in South Africa. We condemn her aggressive acts against neighbour countries. We believe the African countries must strengthen their collaboration and solidarity in the struggle against the colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for their free, independent development, and on this line we consider that an important part is incumbent on the United Nations Organization.

The head of the RCP and of the Romanian state showed that solving the complex problems of the contemporary world required an active participation in the international life of all the states -- irrespective of size of social system -- in the first place the participation of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and nonaligned countries that are directly interested in a policy of peace and collaboration, of observance of the national independence and sovereignty.

Reminding the good collaboration between Romania and Nigeria -- within the UN and other international bodies, the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement -- President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that this collaboration would develop further in the future to the interest of both countries and peoples. He also expressed his conviction that the Romanian visit of the distinguished guest would go down as a new important moment in the strengthening of the Romanian-Nigerian collaboration, both on bilateral plane and in the international arena.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE DPRK, KIM IL-SONG

Stambolic Sends Greetings

AU132105 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, a telegram to President Kim Il-song with cordial congratulations and best wishes for further prosperity of the friendly Korean people. The telegram also expresses the belief in the success of the DPRK's efforts and consistent policy aimed at achieving peaceful unification, as well as the importance that Yugoslavia attaches to developing comprehensive relations and cooperation with that nonaligned country.

Ribicic Hails KWP

AU132104 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the DPRK's national holiday, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP], with the most cordial congratulations and best wishes for new successes in socialist construction and for the country's comprehensive prosperity.

The telegram points out among other things that, just as in the past, the LCY will continue to support the KWP's efforts for fulfilling the historical and just aspirations of the Korean people for their country's peaceful unification. The telegram also expresses the deep conviction that the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the LCY and the KWP and between the two socialist and nonaligned countries will further continue to successfully develop for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of peace and socialism in the world.

TANJUG SCORES BULGARIAN CP BOOK ON BALKANS

LD141634 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia Sept 14 (TANJUG) -- Writers of the handbook "Balkan" published these days in Bulgaria "forget" that fascists of Bulgaria in the Second World War had occupied parts of Yugoslavia and Greece. This is still another book of laments over the fall of San Stefano Bulgaria, over the "injustice" inflicted to Bulgaria at the Berlin Congress, when, as the writers of the handbook say, "Bulgaria's land was dismembered". The existence of Macedonian nation and the Macedonian minority of Bulgaria are not recognized either. The book also presents such assessments of the recent counterrevolutionary outbreaks in Kosovo, which, essentially, yield to the demands of Albanian separatists and irredentists.

The book was brought out by the Bulgarian Communist Party publishing house "Partizdat". As is said in the preface, the aim of the 270-page "political-economic handbook" is to "facilitate" the reader's improved acquainting himself with the contemporary relationships in the Balkans, the "situation" in individual countries, and the "main streams" of their policies.

SUNDIC ASSAILS NATO, WARSAW PACT FOR MANEUVERS

LD141950 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The two military blocs -- the Atlantic and Warsaw pacts -- have begun or are preparing to begin to mark this autumn with a fresh test of strength and thus exacerbate the general crisis and atmosphere of mistrust.

Each of them has an excuse to suit the occasion and these excuses, in keeping with the blocs' well-known practice, boil down to the claim that the other side -- in other words, the Eastern bloc or the Western one as the case may be -- bears the responsibility for the current state of affairs in the world.

The main theater for military maneuvers will be Europe, which has held an infamous record since World War II of being the world's largest military exercise range. Both European blocs will be conducting maneuvers using both the forces and territories of their member countries.

The Atlantic Pact has this time opted for maneuvers due to be held in several stages in the North Sea, Central Europe and the Mediterranean. The Warsaw Pact countries have chosen Bulgarian territory, which does not lie in the immediate vicinity of the zone in which the NATO Pact's main forces are concentrated. These war games will be held in a narrow but very sensitive geostrategic area in which both military blocs are displaying great interest.

The maneuvers in Bulgaria concern Yugoslavia as well. No neighboring country could remain impassive to them regardless of the way in which they have been conceived. It is true that the organizers themselves feel this to be the case and without being asked have found it fit to give assurances that all they will be doing is testing the combat readiness of the fraternal socialist armies.

And yet every war game has an aim of its own. In this case the maneuvers in Bulgaria will be held by the forces of a military alliance and thus cannot be conceived only as a test of the efficiency with which territory can be defended, but also as training for military actions outside Bulgaria's frontiers. Bulgaria borders only two member countries of the Atlantic Pact, Greece and Turkey, the first of which shows no inclination to harness its army to the yoke of that pact. Yugoslavia and Albania are in neither bloc and the question which logically poses itself is whether the maneuvers in Bulgaria are only local, not to say defensive.

Unlike the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty, the Atlantic Pact does not even try to conceal the aims of its war games, at least not so far as the identity of its main adversary is concerned.

All this, however, is not merely a question of who has what intentions, who defends socialism wherever it exists, inside the bloc or outside it, or who defends the so-called free world from the communist threat; it is also one of the unsuitability of holding maneuvers on such a scale in the current circumstances. The blocs' maneuvers, whatever their planners' and protagonists' excuses for them, make the existing international situation even more complex. Playing with war games could deteriorate into the worst situation of all in which a price would also have to be paid by countries which belong to neither bloc.

This is why there is hardly anyone whom the blocs can make believe that by outdoing each other, which is what military maneuvers amount to, they are doing a favor to world peace or even to themselves. The world needs peace and peaceful competition and not any disturbing games.

PAVLOVIC ASSESSES POLAND AS 'GREATLY WEAKENED'

AU072108 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 82 p 7

["The World This Week" column commentary by Slobodan Pavlovic: "The Old Dilemma"]

[Text] The old seismological rule that after an earthquake the ground continues to tremble for a long time and calms down only with difficulty and gradually is being confirmed in Poland. True, the fires started throughout the country on 31 August are slowing down and gradually dying out but they are being extinguished and suppressed primarily by the offensive of the Warsaw leadership which, confronted with the tragic consequences and serious proportions of the latest unrest, has embarked on a resolute settling of accounts with political opponents and the "organized underground."

The political seismology is somewhat different from the ordinary seismology and thus it was possible to predict and expect this earthquake in advance even though, to tell the truth, it was not possible to predict the degree of its shock or the duration of its vibrations which, on Tuesday, greatly exceeded all forecasts and then continued until the end of the week.

The Military Council of National Salvation "resisted" it also in a similarly expected manner and then came forth with its appraisal that, taking everything into account, what was involved on this occasion were "disorders of limited proportions" which, nevertheless "should not be underestimated" and to which, of course, the proper response will be given.

Tributes...

Translated into the language of the current Polish situation, this can also imply something else in addition to the arrest, so far, of more than 4,000 offenders who have already been placed on the conveyer belt of quick trials and verdicts with the explanation that what is involved in all of these cases are the extremists "whose goal is to once again turn Poland into a hotbed of conflicts in accordance with the global plans of the American administration."

But these first current appraisals by the Polish state and party leadership (just as has been the case in the past) are once again full of tributes to the workers class which, it is once again pointed out, has passed its political test and the test of sound reason by refusing to respond to the "adventurist slogans" and join the action of "turning the country away from the path of socialist renewal."

Of course, these tributes sound good and cannot be but pleasing although they are also somewhat confusing in view of the reports which have been received from 34 of the 49 Polish voivodships in recent days as well as in view of the measures and announcements accompanying them.

As a matter of fact, today there are more extremists and enemies of progress in prisons than at any time since the introduction of martial law, and the press and officials are again sharply warning them and their like-minded followers that, on the road of national renewal and accord, there is no and cannot be any hesitation, compromise or lagging, which practically means that the "political adventurists" and others from the ranks of those "who want to go forward while they continue to be smitten by the past" will also in the future meet this same fate which is in conflict with the precise and heretofore unchanged provisions of martial law.

...And Warnings

Poland is gradually shaking the dust off its uniform, and official explanations of and reactions to what happened on Tuesday and afterwards are beginning to be heard but, from this new story, an old and recognizable thesis is beginning to emerge according to which the inspirers and organizers of these latest disorders are not some definite internal forces but the "centers of enemies of socialist Poland."

This thesis fits well into the old and well-known official appraisal that the demonstrations and other hostile actions are in fact directed from the West (in the country, there are only the executors of these "directives and instructions"), which, by its one-sided approach and exclusiveness, is strongly reminiscent of some earlier periods of Polish history which were believed -- and publicly claimed by authoritative sources last winter -- both they and their methods and messages to have been irrevocably overcome.

It has already been noted that today's Poland is no longer that of a year ago and even less that of 2 years ago. And this is not so only because, since December, it has worn the military uniform which is hindering and stopping it in many respects.... The test in Warsaw, Lubin and other cities last week has left in its wake heavy consequences and revived the decisive dilemma in the form of the question as to when finally the democratic core within the party will -- if it does at all -- succeed in definitely finding and completely establishing a common language with the democratic forces in the society, which is the main condition for preventing all attempts to return to the old ways, the attempts which exist and which, as can be seen, become more numerous and increasingly strong after every new confrontation.

"Today, Poland's position in the world has been greatly weakened," Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, said recently and noted that the country's international reputation can be restored "if the lessons of history are learned in good time."

In conclusion, there is really no need to add anything to this appraisal.

PLANINC OPENS ZAGREB INTERNATIONAL FAIR 14 SEP

Welcomes Over 3,000 Exhibitors

LD141132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1039 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Zagreb 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, this morning formally opened the Zagreb Autumn International Fair. Over 3,000 exhibitors from 63 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia and Yugoslavia are taking part in our biggest fair.

In opening the autumn fair Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that a concrete contribution to stabilization was expected from this year's fair. The Yugoslav economy is represented here in an organized way with its latest products earmarked for export. Milka Planinc therefore expressed here conviction that export and import business will follow, and with new partners too, and that higher forms of economic cooperation between our country and foreign countries will ensue too.

Speaks on Economy

LD142326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, opened the Zagreb fair this morning.

Opening the Zagreb fair, Milka Planinc stressed the reputation which the fair enjoys among the businessmen of our country and of the entire world and expressed her conviction that good business results will be obtained at this year's fair as well.

The contribution which such an event can make is all the greater when one knows that the world economy is in a profound economic crisis and when it is clear more than ever before that the way out can be sought through joint efforts and joint action by all the countries of the world. After pointing out that the developed countries too are coming face to face with major economic problems Milka Planinc stressed that these difficulties are affecting especially the developing countries, including our country, and stressed the need for our economy to be included to a greater extent in the international division of labor.

Referring to the current economic developments the Yugoslav premier drew attention to the fact that in a number of sectors the results are more unfavorable than evisaged. Despite all efforts, export results, too, are poorer than planned and as a result we are compelled to curb imports. This is reflected inevitably by the inadequate supplies of production material for our manufacturing industry. Work discipline and responsibility is declining and the motives for economic operations are weakening, with resultant high losses.

The financial results of the economic operations show that the economical side of business operation is being reduced, the ratio in the distribution of income has become worse and to the detriment of the economy, the distribution of income is carried out to the advantage of personal consumption and to the detriment of accumulation, and others things. In this unfavorable situation the agricultural results are encouraging.

Unfavorable developments in the economy Milka Planinc stressed, necessitate the urgent adoption of a number of administrative measures to avoid more adverse consequences and to turn unfavorable developments into favorable ones. Having recalled the measures taken recently, the president of the Federal Executive Council made the assessment that the results of their impact cannot yet be assessed fully. However, she expressed her conviction that they will not fail to materialize. She stressed, we are aware that these measures have a short-term effect and that they cannot remove the causes of unfavorable economic developments on a long-term basis.

In Milka Planinc's assessment our main preoccupation now is how to strengthen production, that is, how to turn negative production trends into positive ones. We are confident, Milka Planinc stressed, that the solutions should be sought on the line of better organization and stimulation of those production organizations which, through considerably intensified production and export, can extricate us faster from our difficulties. At this point in time we must turn first and foremost to the kind of production which, with a low expenditure of foreign currency, can increase exports, mainly to convertible areas.

Increasing exports is our paramount task, a condition of our existence, not only now but next year and in the coming years. This is the task upon whose implementation the functioning of our economy depends because this is the only way we can secure the foreign liquidity of our country and also the necessary production material supplies to increase our production, to use our capacities better and to manufacture more products for export and for our domestic market. This orientation should be (?stimulated) by all other producers because the time has gone when they could turn to bottomless state coffers for their import requirements.

In Milka Planinc's assessment, the intervention measures recently adopted by the SFRY Assembly and by the Federal Executive Council were necessary because of the developments taking place in our economic life. In the years to come, the premier said, measures will inevitably have to be taken which will make their impact on specific situations. However, I am convinced that the crucial question is for us to pursue our overall social action in a direction which will make good these accumulated problems and at the same time eliminate all the deepseated causes behind these disruptions.

In our internal relations, in order to secure the further development of self-management, we must overcome a complex and crucial hurdle and place the workers-producers in a position where they will master the totality of social production, in a position where there will be stabilization of our overall social development whereby the basic organizations of associated labor will be the beginning and the end of the circulation of social income. Our stabilization program has reasserted these principles and calls for a decisive social action so that delays and haphazard developments can be overcome.

If we believe that the state of general administrative intervention in the trends of our economic life are enforced and temporary, Milka Planinc stressed, we must use social action to set up self-management subjects of associated labor which will assume these functions and at the same time press on to put the role of sociopolitical communities into the position as established by the Constitution and the law on associated labor.

The Federal Executive Council, together with the SFRY Assembly and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, Milka Planinc announced, will prepare [words indistinct] basis for the organization of producers in this direction so as to establish as soon as possible the discontinued, and also the new, necessary links between those manufacturing activities which make up the basis of the unity of the Yugoslav market and which essentially establish the conditions for overall social production.

The metals production and processing industry, the basic chemical and processing industry, agriculture, food processing and major food consumers, organized upon self-management lines and linked on the income principles, can and must resolve all essential questions of production conditions within the context of direct reciprocal relations.

In the assessment of the president of the Federal Executive Council, in order to remove the causes of domestic disruptions and lack of coordination we must build stabilization mechanisms into all relations of the distribution of social income. These mechanisms will prevent our society as a whole from spending more than has been created by work.

Concluding her speech, Milka Planinc stressed that the main tasks of our society this year and in the coming years are to reduce and to arrest negative production trends, to change them efficiently and with all the efforts and measures of our society into positive trends in the direction of a dynamic development, and to secure the rational and full use of all social potential. The difficulties which we face can be overcome only with considerable self-denial and total mobility, responsibility, discipline and organized activity of all social forces. At this point in time our biggest problem is our foreign liquidity.

Having noted that the measures taken by the federation to ensure convertible resources to pay for foreign loans are a heavy burden on the manufacturing industry, she stressed that we must, at the cost of self-denial in our domestic consumption, restore the somewhat shaken (?reputation of Yugoslavia) as a reliable and sound partner in our relations with foreign partners. In this context Milka Planinc stressed in conclusion, the expectations from the performance of the Yugoslav economy which is presenting at this fair its latest products earmarked for export. From this fair we expect a concrete contribution toward stabilization, the premier said.

After the opening ceremony, Milka Planinc and other guests went around the exhibition pavilions of domestic and foreign exhibitors.

FEC ANNOUNCES SUGAR, VEGETABLE OIL PRICE HIKES

LD142244 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] The Federal Executive Council has adopted a decision, which takes effect at midnight tonight, increasing the production prices of sugar by 19.9 percent, and of refined and unrefined edible oil, margarine, vegetable oil fat and food containing vegetable fats by 21 percent.

Anton Polajnar, president of the Federal Community for Prices, informing journalists about this decision, announced that the retail price of granulated sugar would rise by 17.8 percent and sugar cubes would cost between 23 and 26 percent more. The new retail price of refined edible oil in liter bottles is 17.1 percent higher, while a kg of margarine will cost 18 percent more.

As a result of these price increases, retail prices as a whole will go up by 0.45 percent, and the cost of living by 0.43 percent.

BORBA REVIEWS 1981 CENSUS RESULTS, PROBLEMS

AU141855 Blegrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 82 p 3

[D. Vucinic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Sep -- About 95,000 census takers and more than 11,000 communal and 650 republican instructors participated in the preparations for the census of population, apartments and households and in the actual census taking for the 22.5 million residents of the SFRY in 1981. Nearly 5,000 members of the communal census commissions and many statistical cadres, especially in the countryside, were also engaged in the same task. In Vojvodina, 2,700 members of census commissions of the local communities were also involved in the action.

Despite certain shortcomings and objective and subjective errors, the census was successfully completed.

To tell the truth, there were cases in which incomplete information was provided for the full truth concealed about the amount of individual or family income, occasional "supplementary" work done in addition to regular employment, the size of apartments or lands owned, rents collected from tenants in one's own or rented apartment, education and so forth.

According to the report [of the Federal Institute for Statistics], the difficulties as well as mistakes in census taking were most frequent and numerous in Kosovo and Macedonia. This happened mainly because of the counterrevolutionary events that took place in Kosovo precisely at the time when this voluminous census task was in progress.

Nevertheless, despite the pronounced difficulties in the province of Kosovo at that time and despite certain technicalities and other obstacles which slowed down the census taking, an overwhelming majority of the Kosovo people cooperated very well with the census takers, especially in the countryside. It is believed that, in the main, peasant households did not try to provide incorrect information about the material goods owned by them and the like. However, it is estimated that certain answers given to census takers and certain indexes cannot be claimed to be 100-percent correct, especially because in some cases, the census takers were not properly instructed how to enter, describe and process everything required by the census forms.

Control and Review

As regards the census in Macedonia, the Republican Institute for Statistics quite openly warns that, in some communes, the census takers of Albanian nationality -- there were 866 of them -- and probably some of the 90 Albanian instructors intentionally made certain mistakes or entered incorrect information in the census data, which was discovered during the review of the census materials.

These and other similar facts show that in this manner, at least in Macedonia, the Albanian nationalists influenced the census takers to some extent. For this reason, during the further work of reviewing and processing the census data from the territory of that republic, special attention and care will have to be devoted to correct all incorrect entries.

KOSOVO ECONOMIC, POLITICAL PROBLEMS CONTINUE

Zejneli Views Economic Ills

AU142124 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 82 p 6

[Zejnel Zejneli report]

[Summary] Pristina, 6 Sep -- "This year, economic trends have been very unfavorable in the province of Kosovo. The economic problems and various subjective shortcomings which were apparent all during last year have not only continued but, it can be said, even intensified." The province's industrial production is nearly 4 percent below plan, productivity has declined by 4.7 percent and the production of 22 industrial branches is below last year's production. In July alone, industrial production decreased by 9.8 percent as compared to the same month last year. "The province's two largest industrial systems, Trepca and Elektroprivreda, are achieving unfavoralbe results." In the first 7 months of this year, Elektroprivreda reduced its overall production by 6.1 percent as compared with the same period of last year -- including by 0.9 percent in the production of coal, by 21.5 percent in coal processing, by 2 percent in iron and steel industry, by 33 percent in the production of nonferrous metal ores, by 1 percent in the production of gravel, stone and sand, and by 4.7 percent in the production of building materials.

It has been often stated that, in Kosovo, "the economic situation is not burdened only by objective difficulties but also by subjective shortcomings." The Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Kosovo recently noted that "the subjective forces in a considerable number of organizations have become lax and have adopted a passive attitude toward difficulties and problems." To this it can be added that, in many work organizations, personal incomes have been unrealistically and excessively increased regardless of the results of work. "Many leading teams" in industry "have become accustomed to having banks cover their losses; they have stayed in their positons for several terms of office and have been able to avoid responsibility in their own communities precisely because they proposed to the self-managing organs in their work organizations to increase personal incomes. Workers accepted such proposals, and the leaders were able to stay in their positions because they were able to cover the losses through their contacts.

"The situation in the economy is now such that no one is able any longer to cover the losses. The organization of work is poor, the effective working time is a little more than 3 hours per working day, sick leaves are frequent and the irresponsible attitude toward the means of production results in damages to machines and installations. There have also been cases of breakages, fires and breakdowns and other damage... and production capacities are insufficiently utilized."

Recently, Imer Pulja, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, said that those leaders who are incapable of responsibly performing their tasks should resign.

"The replacement of individual leaders or even entire leading teams of work organizations has been discussed for a long time now, but there are great difficulties in carrying all that out in practice. As a matter of fact, a dismissal has most frequently amounted to nothing more than moving an individual from one leading position to another equal leading position. Thus, in time, this has become a habit among those who have always been directors. However, actions will now be taken to insure concrete fulfillment of accepted tasks in order to solve the accumulated problems." The responsibility of all subjective factors will be intensified. It is expected that, "in the coming few months in the province, many leaders will be replaced and, most certainly, those leaders of organizations which have operated with losses for several years."

LC Presidium Views Stability

LD111438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Pristina, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- At its session last night, which was chaired by Sinan Hasani, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium discussed the implementation of tasks aimed at the continued stabilization of the general situation in the province, the development of socialist ethnic solidarity and the restoration of confidence between nations and nationalities in Kosovo and vicinity. As reported, the Presidium concluded that the action of the LC and of all other organized forces should be continued even more resolutely and specifically. Particular emphasis was laid on the need to take even more forceful measures aimed at solving the problem which is most serious for Kosovo at the moment, that is, putting an end to the imigration of Serbians and Montenegrins and the settling of scores in an uncompromising and hostile way.

Empahsis was laid on the need for direct political talks in every village and settlement on the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins in order to indentify the sources of various forms of pressure and all the other reasons which cause individuals or families to move away. It was said that the LC and all subjective forces must take forceful political measures in their environments against every individual or family who in any way exerts pressure aimed at making Serbs and Montenegrins move away.

It was pointed out that there is a need to continue the action of compensating inhabitants for material damage inflicted on the families of Serbs and Montenegrins, and this makes a specific contribution to strengthening mutual trust and togetherness.

The Presidium pointed in particular to the seriousness of the situation in the province's economy and emphasized that an idea of the seriousness of the situation and the need for maximum involvement by all subjective forces to overcome this must be conveyed to working people in the action aimed at the stabilization of economic trends.

The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium also emphasized the need to continue the process of ideopolitical differentiation started in all environments, especially at the unversity and in individual middle school centers.

Preparations for the next sessions of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee session were also discussed. This will discuss ideopolitical trends among young people in the province.

Vakic Meets Prosecutors

AU150722 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Today, Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, received representatives of the Yugoslav, Serbian and Kosovo public prosecution offices, Comrades Milos Bakic, federal public prosecutor, Milorad Bisic, public prosecutor of Serbia, Riza Fazlija, president of the Kosovo Supreme Court, and Tomislav (Sekirovic), Kosovo public prosecutor, who informed him on the activities of the public prosecution offices and justice organs in preventing hostile activities, their mutual cooperation so far and the further tasks facing these institutions. Ilija Vakic especially stressed the need for greater cooperation between these organs and institutions and the assembly bodies and organs in order to bring about a more effective activity by these institutions in fulfilling the tasks facing them.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PRC -- Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- By order of the SFRY Presidency, Sava Obradovic, who has been an assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs up to now, has been appointed the SFRY's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 14 Sep 82 LD]